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WEEK DAYS

Station	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51
Tai Po	7.18	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04
Tai Po Market	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08
Fanning	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19
Shung Shui	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23
Shum Shui	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29

Station	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Shum Shui	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13
Shung Shui	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20
Fanning	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24
Tai Po Market	7.43	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34
Tai Po	7.58	8.39	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38
Shatin	7.46	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.33	4.50	5.51
Yau Ma Tei	7.59	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03
Kowloon	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51
Tai Po	7.18	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04
Tai Po Market	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08
Fanning	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19
Shung Shui	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23
Shum Shui	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29

Station	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Shum Shui	8.13	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.03
Shung Shui	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanning	8.29	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.20
Tai Po Market	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.30
Tai Po	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.34
Shatin	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.33	4.50	5.51	6.47
Yau Ma Tei	9.02	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.03	6.59
Kowloon	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.11	7.07

Station	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Shatin	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25	8.30	10.15	1.05
Shum Shui	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	9.25	11.10	2.00

Station	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Shatin	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25	8.30	10.15	1.05
Shum Shui	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	9.25	11.10	2.00

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

"BOOKIES" AND GOLF.

SCOTS AS CRICKETERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, May 20th.

Scots are up in arms against the golf "bookies." It is more than twenty years since a well-known writer expressed the opinion that with the exception of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race there was hardly a bit of honest sport left in England. The sweeping assertion was not intended to be accepted literally; it was prompted by a very strong desire to denounce the growth of betting in association with sport other than the turf. Hitherto golf has remained comparatively immune from the betting evil. It is true that historic matches in times past have been the occasion of wagering not only among the players engaged in the encounters but also between supporters of the rivals, and privately it still goes on. That, however, is not the same thing as betting conducted publicly by professional bookmakers. The moralist maintains that all wagering is wrong, though the measure of evil consequent may vary from very little to a pleasure positively harmful. By law, rightly or wrongly, there is a place for the bookmaker, but the last place where he will be tolerated is on the golf links. The brazen audacity of the men who descended upon the course at Hollinwell, Nottingham, armed with the impediments of their nefarious trade, and began to shout the odds in the manner of the racecourse, will be very properly reprobated by every golfer who respects the traditions of the royal and ancient game. We read that they were ordered off at once. They had no right to venture in such a capacity on a course which is private property, and it is certain that they or any of their fraternity will be equally summarily dealt with if they endeavour to make similar overtures elsewhere. Opinion of this matter runs very strongly in Scotland; there are no dissentients to the condemnation.

SCOTS AND CRICKET.

While all the world knows that Scotsmen have little to learn from the representatives of any other country in regard to the theory and practice of the game of football, both Association and Rugby, it is a somewhat melancholy fact that their prowess on the cricket field is only lightly appraised by their friends south of the Border. Last week a Scottish eleven visited Manchester and suffered defeat by an innings and 74 runs. At their first venture the Scotsmen gave a weak display of batting, but showed a vast improvement in the second innings, scoring nearly 200 runs before the fall of the last wicket. The visitors of course could hardly be expected to produce batting form equal to that of the Lancashire professionals, but some of the individual performances were quite meritorious, and for their clever work in the field they won the genuine appreciation of their English critics. As in golf, it is unfortunate that the representative sides sent to play other countries are seldom the strongest that can be found, for the amateur sportsman is not always his own master and the demands of the business world often prove more imperative than the invitation to take part in an international contest. At the same time it must be admitted that Scotsmen do not regard the game with the same seriousness as is bestowed upon it in England, and that the climatic conditions experienced even in the height of the period of the year named summer are sometimes depressing enough to damp successfully the ardour of a potential Scottish Hobbs or Sutcliffe.

An unfortunate breakdown in the weather at the week end brought about the abandonment of all the principal matches in the West of Scotland. Elsewhere wielders of the willow exacted a heavy toll from the bowlers. In Edinburgh, the fine all-round cricketer, the Rev. H. F. T. Heath, in helping himself to a century at the expense of Stewart's F.P.'s, materially assisted Carlton. At F.P.'s, a dashing display by P. J. Gardiner, who also topped the hundred, was the feature of the match between Perthshire and the Royal High School F.P.'s, while D. Duncan, of Freuchie, collected 120 not out, the highest individual score of the season. Principal results:—

Stirling, Co., 79; Glas. Academicals, 10 for 1.
Forfarshire, 122; Cupar, 112.
Edin. Acad., 145 for 6; Watsonians, 55.
Carlton, 174 for 5; Stewartians, 97 for 5.
Dunfermline, 113; Arbroath, 91.
Heriotians, 115; Grange, 105.

THE SOCCER CHARITY CUPS.

Rangers beat Clyde by one goal in the final of the Glasgow Charity Cup. It was a somewhat commonplace fight, Rangers all through showing superiority in tactics and general team work, though the Second League Club had much credit for their defence. In the Edinburgh Rosebery Cup final, Hibernians won by the only goal scored against a Heart of Midlothian team of a somewhat experimental nature.

UNIVERSITY GOLF.

Edinburgh won the Scottish Interuniversity Championship, the scores being:—Edinburgh, 6 points; Glasgow, 4; Aberdeen, 2, and St. Andrews nil.

THE SCOTTISH TEAM FOR WESTWARD HO!

Eight of the Scottish golf team in the Amateur International match have been chosen, and it is remarkable that no one in the North appears to hope for victory—a bad sign. Of course one reason is that very few Scots will be at Westward Ho! and that the selectors have therefore a very restricted field to choose from. The players already chosen are:—

Robert Harris, R. and A. Captain.
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AN APPRECIATION OF A FINE CRICKET CAPTAIN.

What constitutes a successful captain? To the many, of course, the winning of matches by the team he leads. Writes Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower in the *Daily Mail*. But to the few who think more profoundly there is another definition of success that goes hand in hand with the winning of matches—namely, modesty in victory and cheerfulness in defeat. Arthur Gilligan has given evidence of both. He achieved victory in the Test matches last summer; defeat during the recent tour of the M.C.C. Who shall say modesty was not his characteristic after his team's success against the South Africans; cheerfulness not the keynote after the rubber in Australia had been lost?

A SPLENDID MID-OFF.

Arthur Gilligan was four years in his school eleven and claimed 187 wickets for just under 13 runs apiece, a wonderful achievement for a boy; while he scored 1,072 with an average of 22.

Going up to Cambridge, Gilligan was assured of his "blue," but he had only two flashes of brilliance. Obviously regarded by his captain, J. S. F. Morrison, merely as a bowler, he went in last against Sussex and actually hit 101 in an hour. Then on the third morning of the University match, on a drying wicket, he proved irresistible, 9 overs, 3 maidens, 16 runs, 5 wickets, an analysis not approached in that encounter since the success of Dr. A. F. Mercom.

In 1920 Gilligan's success was moderate. But it had begun to be realised that we had found one of the finest mid-offs of this period, and it is not too much to say that in this position he is to-day the best in the world.

It was at the Oval in the following June that the first glimpse of Arthur Gilligan's possibilities as a bowler came under general notice. When he went on for the second time he appeared simply unplayable at a pace faster than I had seen on any ground since the war.

INSPIRING LEADERSHIP.

Still, it was only in 1922, when he became captain of Sussex, that he developed into the cricket personality that has now become a national asset to the game. He moulded his county team exactly as he moulded the England eleven last year against the South Africans. The Test side at Birmingham, in spite of his own bowling and that of Maurice Tate, played as a scratch team. The combination was perceptibly better at Lord's, though leaving much to be desired. At Leeds, for the first time since the days of F. S. Jackson, we had an England eleven working in nearly absolute harmony—a side in being.

Under Arthur Gilligan Sussex have become probably the best "draw" of any county in England. They attract by the brilliance and accuracy of their fielding. Not even Yorkshire have ever possessed their dash.

As a captain, it was thought that Arthur Gilligan might suffer from being himself a fast bowler. But he has never over-bowled himself or neglected to make use of himself in itself an unusual instance of judgment.

It is off the field as well as on that Arthur Gilligan is so unobtrusively impressive. As a speaker he is excellent. Add he is imbued with the finest spirit of the game.

AN ASSET TO THE EMPIRE.

I have travelled some way ahead of the time when Gilligan took over Sussex, but his success as leader went hand in hand with the development of his prowess. He took more wickets (125) than any amateur since P. G. H. Fender and Jack White and scored more than nine hundred runs. I saw him play a fine forcing innings against Surrey, fielding grandly for the Gentlemen at Lord's, and, when for the first time, he came to Scarborough, with Astill he was responsible for scoring two hundreds in the same innings against Yorkshire, playing very brilliantly and putting on 172 for the eighth wicket.

Last summer, of course, he loomed larger in the public eye than anyone except Hobbs and Maurice Tate. In the earlier part of the year he was irresistible. At Lord's he actually took 8 Middlesex wickets for 25 runs, and this "name" immediately upon 4 for 24 at the Oval. These led to his astounding 8 wickets for 7 runs in the first Test.

At the Oval, for the Gentlemen, he received so severe a blow over the heart that he retired for the day. To everybody's surprise, he went in to bat on the morrow and played one of the innings of his life, hitting 112 in an hour and a half, and reducing Tate to impotency.

Personally I never anticipated overwhelming individual success for him on his first visit to Australia. But it is not too much to say that no Englishman out there since the war has done so much for Imperial unity.

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Alexander Menzies, Ralston.
W. A. Murray, Westhill.
T. A. Torrance, Sandy Lodge.
T. S. Osgood, Cambridge University.
The match will be decided by singles and foursums.

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

It was sixteen years ago that England suffered her last defeat at the hands of Scotland in the Ladies' International Championship. Through all the intervening years England has won every match in which she has participated, and in the tournament at Troon last week the greatest victory ever recorded in the event endorsed England's superiority. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales were completely outclassed, for out of the 27 individual matches played by the English Internationalists only one was lost. Scotland won two matches, Ireland one, and Wales none.

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V.R.C. ANNUAL MEETING.

QUESTION RAISED OF TITLE "HONORARY."

The annual meeting of the members of the V.R.C. was held, last evening, when Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D., presided.

The Chairman in submitting the reports and statements of accounts, said that he was glad that the annual meetings had been called earlier than in past years and he hoped that next year they would be able to hold it in May as required by the rules. He considered that the statement of accounts was fairly satisfactory.

He was glad to see that a library had been formed and he trusted it would be an asset to the club. Continuing, Sir Claud said he was sorry to see from the report that members were not taking up rowing as they should and he expressed the hope that they would now take to it as enthusiastically as they did to other sports.

The bath-house committee had a very full session with the visit of the Japanese Olympic team and sports. He thought this committee should be congratulated on their work during the season.

(Cheers.) Mr. D. Lyon had created a record during the sports and the harbour race had been won by the veteran swimmer, Mr. Cooke. The team had also done well in the losing by a second only to the Japanese swimmers, which showed that their swimmers were practically up to the Olympic standard. He was also glad that a new feature of the gymnasium was that boxing was held there during the winter and he hoped it would be continued. In conclusion, Sir Claud said he was sorry to have to record the death of three old members in the persons of Messrs. W. G. Dowse, A. A. Claxton, and R. Hutchinson.

Mr. James Smith, the treasurer, then gave details of the accounts. Before moving the adoption of the report the Chairman paid tribute to the work of Mr. R. C. Wicheell, as secretary, and Mr. Smith, as treasurer.

Mr. E. W. Ramsay protested that as a member of the bath-house committee he had been given to understand that there was a profit of about \$60 or \$70 at each show, whereupon the Chairman explained that \$480 had been paid for the erection of the stand above the swimming pool.

Mr. Ramsay: "Don't you think \$480 too much?"

The Chairman: "I think it rather cheap myself."

Mr. Ramsay also protested against the secretary and treasurer signing themselves honorary secretary and honorary treasurer respectively when they were paid a nominal salary. After a long discussion, it was decided to give them an honorarium instead of the salary.

Mr. J. Lyon seconded the adoption of the report and the proposition was carried.

Concerning the appointment of a secretary, two names were put up, the voting being done by ballot. Mr. R. C. Wicheell was re-elected with 19 votes against 12 votes given for the other nominee, Mr. James Stewart.

Sir Claud Severn was re-elected chairman and the following were chosen as the Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. A. Alves, J. Stewart, C. J. Cooke, W. Logan, P. W. Ramsay, W. S. Bailey, J. Lyon, A. Silva-Netto, and D. Lyon.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts in their Weekly Share report dated June 19th, state:

The market has been very active during the week under review. Owing to the large Settlement, there has been some heavy selling of shares which have been picked up by investors at the reduced rates.

Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have kept fairly steady locally with sales made at \$1280/1295. In London the price dropped as low as £130, but has since improved to £128.

Marine & Fire Insurances:—Unions have further strengthened to a buying rate of \$287. Cantonians continue in demand at \$750, also Yangtzes at \$50. China Underwriters are slightly easier with probable sellers at \$41. Both China Fires and Hongkong Fires have buyers at quotations.

Shipping:—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats are weak at \$38 and a sale at \$38 is reported. Star Ferries were sold at the reduced rate of \$82. Douglas Steamships are offering at \$34, and Indo China's at \$30. Tugs and Lighters are obtainable at \$41.

Befineries:—China Sugars have sellers at \$56, and Malabons at \$51.

Docks, Wharves & Godowns:—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain firm round about \$114. Kowloon Wharves continue steady at \$192. Shanghai Docks and New Engineering, like all other Shanghai Stocks, remain neglected locally.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Lands are unsatisfied with buyers at \$83; after sales at the rate. Humphrey's Estates were sold at \$19, and more shares are wanted. Hongkong Realities are asked for at the reduced rate of \$41. Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels have changed hands down to \$13.60, and close with buyers at \$13.

Electric Companies:—Hongkong Electric have been ruled to \$23 and are offering at \$74. China Lights "Combined" have buyers at \$31, at which rate some business was done. Hongkong Trams have receded to \$38. Singapore Trams have a few sellers at \$2.

Cotton Mills:—Owing to the crisis in Shanghai, no business is being transacted in Cotton Mills.

Miscellaneous:—Green Island Cement have weakened to a selling rate of \$27. Dairy Farms were sold at \$20, and have further buyers. China Provident "old" are offering at \$15, but the "New" are steady at \$14. Ropes are obtainable at \$52 and Watsons at \$21. Other Stocks in this section are dull, with no business doing.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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SHANGHAI RIOTS TRIAL.

PAVING STONES AND GLASS AS MISSILES.

Mr. Jacobs (American Assessor) and Magistrate Kuhn were engaged on June 19th in the hearing of charges against seven Chinese arrested in Nanking Road during the rioting on Monday, June 1st.

Mr. E. T. Mainland, said all accused were charged with rioting. On the occasion in question, the pavement was torn up, bricks were thrown at the police, and people from the top of Wing On's and Sincere's were throwing missiles. It became so serious that the police had again to fire.

STONES AND BROKEN GLASS.

Sub-Inspr. MacGillivray said that, on hearing of the rioting, he got a small squad of Sikhs and Chinese policemen together. Some of the crowd were attacking motors, and others trams, cobbles, stones, bits of glass, and so forth, were flying about in the air. He himself had his hat knocked off three times. All the accused were arrested during the rioting, by different men. About 10.30 a.m. there was a huge crowd at the junction of Hupeh and Chekiang Roads on the south side of Nanking Road. A fire engine was there and the hose was being used. It appeared to have no effect, however.

The air was blue with bricks, and the firemen were being attacked. He placed his men in position and pulled out his revolver, pointing it at the crowd. This also had no effect. The crowd made another rush at the fire engine and he believed one or two firemen were injured. In about three minutes time he could see the situation was getting so serious that if he did not open fire the men in charge of the engine and he himself would probably be killed. Anything between 30 and 40 rounds were fired and the crowd dispersed. Four men were found lying on the road wounded. He sent for the ambulance and had them conveyed to Shantung Road Hospital.

Evidence of arrest was given by different constables and specials.

Trooper Sub-Inspector Beale, who was going along Nanking Road in a hired car, said he was surrounded by the crowd who tore the hood of the car right off tearing it into ribbons. The spare Stepmey was taken off and thrown at him in the car. The chauffeur was assaulted and somebody struck witness on the ear. He also received several blows on the back while some of the crowd were trying to steal his baggage.

Mr. M. O. Springfield, Assistant Commissioner of Police, said he heard things were very serious and he telephoned the Commissioner and suggested that a fire engine should be sent to the junction of Hupeh and Chekiang Roads on Nanking Road. The engine arrived just as he got to the scene of the trouble and it was coupled to a hydrant. The crowd threatened the firemen and the water was turned on. With one fireman, he went up Hupeh Road, the crowd giving way first of all. Later they came on again and attacked them with cobbles, stones and sets out of the tram line.

The fireman and he were both struck. They took position behind the tram wire support pole. The bombardment with stones was very heavy at the time and a number of the bricks and stones hit the post, and smashed a lot of lamps on a verandah just above their heads. The fireman then got a brick right in the eye and collapsed, so witness took over the hose.

The crowd closed right in on them and the leaders were only 20 to 25 feet away, while an attempt was made to cut them off. There were no others there except the fireman, himself and the crowd. Then firing took place away on his right and the crowd broke. He helped the wounded into the ambulance. In his opinion if the firing had not taken place the fire engine would have been smashed to pieces and they would have been cut off. He did not know if they would have got out alive.

In the afternoon all the accused gave evidence stating they were at the scene of the rioting by accident and not taking part in the trouble in any way.

The Court dismissed two of the accused owing to insufficient evidence, two were given two weeks' imprisonment from date of arrest or a fine of \$20, and the other three were ordered to sign personal bonds to keep the peace.

Forward Settlement Days:—22nd June, (Tuesday), 28th July, (Tuesday), 25th August, (Tuesday), and 22nd September, (Tuesday).

Exchange.—The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/3 and on Shanghai 72 1/2.

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PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

"THE STATIST'S" INDEX NUMBERS.

There was a further decline in the general level of wholesale prices of commodities in Great Britain in April, for the fourth month in succession. The recession was one of 1.8 per cent., following decreases of 2.1 per cent. in March, 1.1 per cent. in February and 2 per cent. in January.

For the first time since the war, sterling prices now represent gold prices also. The index number for the end of April shows an increase for Great Britain of 61.8 per cent. in wholesale prices over the pre-war level, as against increases of 55 per cent. for Holland (end of March), 60 per cent. for Sweden, 64 per cent. for Canada, 63 per cent. for Switzerland and 69 per cent. for the United States (Federal Reserve Board's index for the end of March).

Foodstuffs fell by 2.2 per cent. during April and materials by 1.6 per cent.

A Chinese woman for unlawfully turning from banishment was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. Defendant had been deported on the 1st inst., after serving a term of nine months' imprisonment.

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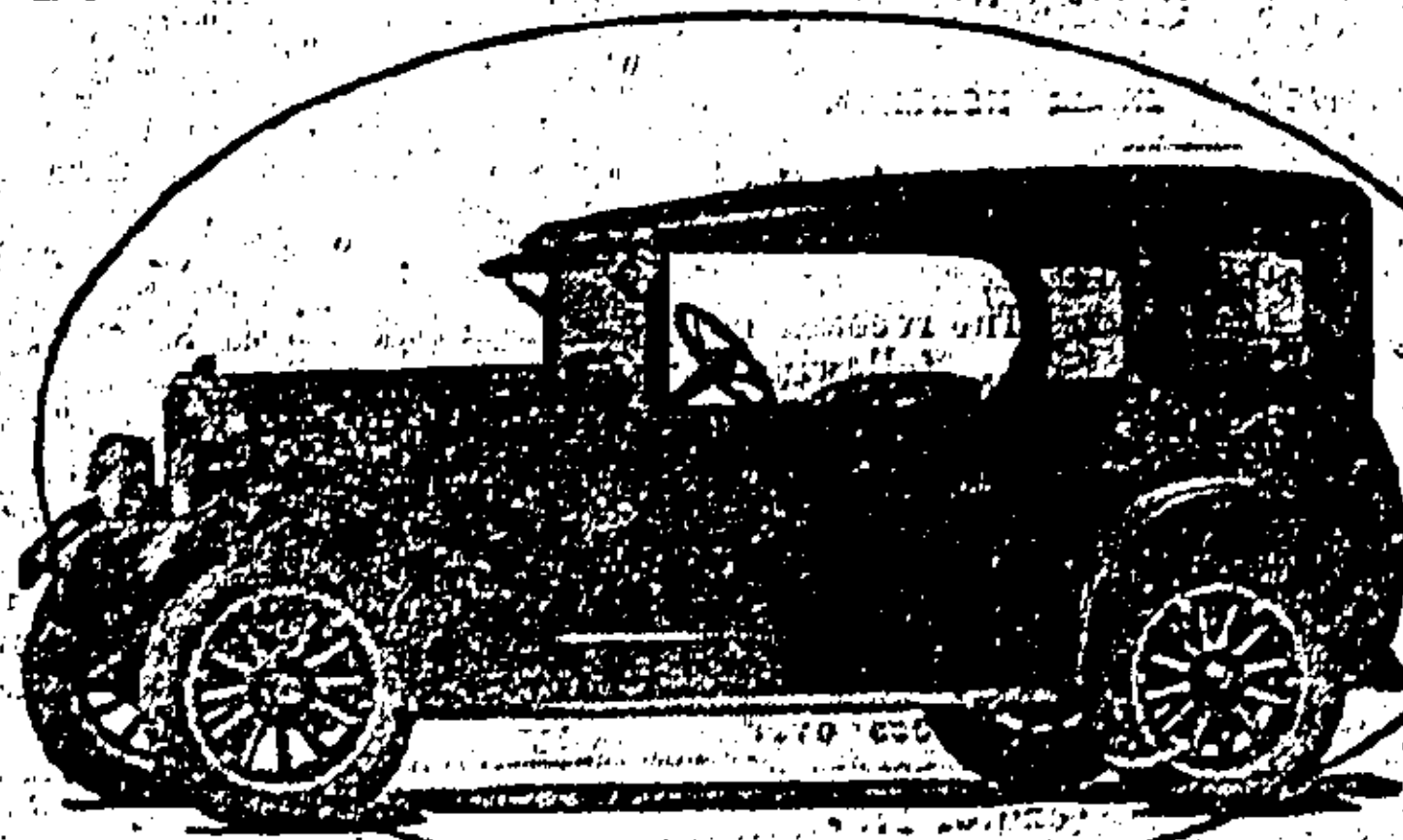
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CANTONESE SUMMING-UP. VICTORY.

HOW THE YUNNANESE WERE DEFEATED.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEBACLE.

THE BATTLE "SLOGANS."

The *Canton Gazette*, in its issue of Wednesday, writes:

"We have refrained from commenting upon the defeat of the Yunnanese and Kwangsi armies until the reports of the various commanders of the Kuomintang Forces had been handed to the Government. They are not complete yet, but it is clear that it was not a defeat: it was a rout, such that even the most sanguine of Kuomintang supporters could hardly dream of. In announcing the real issue in the war now happily ended, the *Gazette* called the reader's attention to the East River Campaign and said that it was short, decisive and comparatively bloodless. We forecasted that this campaign too, would end the same way. So it has. In less than two days of actual fighting both enemy armies were completely taken prisoners and disbanded. Canton was not even attacked directly. For the lack of the enemy forces was broken outside of the city. The little desultory firing in the city itself was due mainly to the necessity of rounding up some of the Yunnanese who tried to save themselves either from our pursuing troops or from the wrath of the populace.

"CAUSE OF THE DEBACLE."

"What was the cause of this terrible debacle? Was it because the Yunnanese were bad fighters or because they were poorly equipped? In his proclamation to the Yunnanese Army, Yang Shi Min said that his soldiers had fought a hundred battles, they knew the ground well, they were well trained and equipped. He told the soldiers that there was no way out for them, no place to go to—fight or die. The rifles taken from the prisoners are new, their machine guns and ammunition far superior to ours. The ground was not only well known to them but they had an elaborate system of fortifications and trenches which were thrown up in and around the White Cloud Mountains by the aid of military experts at the time when the Government expected an attack by Chen Chung Ming last Spring, before the East River Campaign. Yet one serious onslaught by the Kuomintang forces and the enemy was cleared out from the trenches, fortifications and mountain tops. In numbers, too, the enemy was by far superior to the Kuomintang force on the Eastern front. So was it with financial resources. The enemy had tremendous sums while the Government had practically nothing.

"The positions, training and equipment, numbers and financial resources—everything was in favour of the enemy. What then was the real cause of his ruin? Why were we so certain that the campaign would be short, decisive and comparatively bloodless. At the time of the struggle with the Merchant Volunteers, or the so-called 'Paper Tigers,' we pointed out that the mere fact that the conspiracy against the Kuomintang Government had the backing of the Imperialists was sufficient to defeat the conspiracy. A few shots by the Government forces and the Paper Tigers went up into a flame that consumed them together with the schemes of their masters and their masters' masters. When the East River Campaign began we pointed out that the mere fact that Chen Chung Ming had the backing of the tools of Imperialism would be sufficient to defeat him. The correspondence captured by our forces in the headquarters of Lin Fu bore out completely our suspicion that such was the case. Finally, when those representing the interests of British Imperialism; when the expelled members

and the reactionary members of Kuomintang, and other tools of the enemies of the country befriended the militarists, lavished money on them and promised them all sorts of aid, we knew their end to be a certainty. They were beaten men the moment they went to Hongkong with a view to securing aid in their conspiracy against the Kuomintang Government.

"The marauding militarists must at last understand that Imperialism is like the head of Medusa. He who looks upon it with covetous eyes will be turned into stone. There is a deep-seated feeling in the nation, a feeling of innumerable wrongs and humiliations, suffered at the hands of the Imperialist Powers. This feeling will break everybody who conspires, haggles or bargains with the perpetrators of the wrongs and humiliations.

"MILITARIST VAMPIRES."

"But this is not all. For years the marauding soldiery, like vampires, were sucking the blood of the hard-working people of Kwangtung. For years every attempt by the Kuomintang Government to vindicate its great principles by doing something constructive for the province was being frustrated by the selfish militarists. For years they stood between the Kuomintang and the people, and if they suffered the former at all, it was because they considered it a convenient shield for their depredations. They looted the people and the Kuomintang got all the blame for it. They had the audacity to accept membership even on the Central Committee of the party, thus discrediting the highest organ of the National Revolutionary Movement. We suffered for years the tyranny of the militarists in the province and in the party. The militarists thought that they had the power secure in their hands. They made a fatal mistake. Greater and larger forces cannot keep the people and the party down. A force has arisen, small in number, but determined to carry out the will of the people, and such a force is invincible. It took less than one year for the party to train a national revolutionary force. Every officer and soldier of this force learnt to understand his duties as the guardian of the interests of the people. Every officer and soldier was made conscious of the causes of the miseries of his country, of its enemies within and without, and when this force was ready, it found no difficulty in overthrowing the marauding soldiery. Aid rendered to the militarists by the enemies of the people only added strength to the small national revolutionary force.

"THE BATTLE-CRY."

"The war was fought by the enemy under the slogan of destroying the communists in the Kuomintang. In reality it meant to destroy the real revolutionary elements in the party and make it subservient to Imperialism. The Kuomintang fought the war under the slogan of saving the province, the country and the party from militarists and reactionaries who are ever ready to serve the enemies of the people. On the one side of the conflict was greed, avariciousness, lack of patriotism, treachery, intrigue; on the other side, revolutionary purpose, high principle, self-sacrifice and the interest of the people. On the one side nationalism, the rule of the people and social betterment; on the other militarism, the suppression of the rights of the people and Imperialism. The outcome of the conflict could not be doubted."

LOCAL SPORT.

WEEK-END BASEBALL.

Fixtures in the Hongkong Baseball League arranged for this week-end are as under:

To-day.—The Filipino Club v. the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps; Hongkong Baseball Club v. University Baseball Club.

To-morrow.—South China A.A. v. Indian Recreation Club.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

Matches arranged to be played in the Garrison Tennis League for the week commencing June 22nd, are as under:

Monday, 22nd.—R.A.O.C. v. R.E. "B".
Tuesday, 23rd.—Headquarters Wing, East Surrey Regt. v. "D" Coy., East Surrey Regt.

Wednesday, 24th.—H.A.S.C. v. R.A.M.C.
Thursday, 25th.—"A" Coy., East Surrey Regt. v. "B" Coy., East Surrey Regt.
Friday, 26th.—Small Units v. R.E. "A".

Play to commence each day at 4 p.m.

LAWN BOWLS.

The following games are down for decision to-day in the Bowls League:

DIVISION I.

Civil Service C.C. v. Talkoo R.C.
Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Kowloon B.C.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.

DIVISION II.

Talkoo R.C. v. East Point R.C.
Indian R.C. v. Police R.C.
R.H.K.Y.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

In the "Watson Cup" rink competition, the following have been selected to represent the Police R.C.:—A. Clark, A. Reid, J. Grant and J. Clark (Skip).

AMERICAN SENT TO JAIL. SEQUEL TO REPULSE BAY MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

The case against Howard T. Werschul, a young American flour broker, and also a well-known member of the Hongkong Baseball Club, who has been residing at the Repulse Bay Hotel, and who was charged on a count arising out of the motor accident which occurred outside the entrance to the Repulse Bay Hotel on the night of Saturday, June 6th, when an Indian watchman was knocked down and badly injured by a 28 h.p. Buick Sedan motor-car, driven by the defendant, was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. S. R. B. McElderry.

The charge brought against Werschul was that of "having charge of a licensed motor-car, No. 175, he did by wanton and furious driving unlawfully cause bodily harm to Volker Khan, an Indian Watchman, at the Repulse Bay Road, on June 6th."

The greater part of the case was heard the previous afternoon, in a hearing which occupied over three hours, and a report of which appeared in yesterday's *Daily Press*.

Inspector Kent prosecuted and Mr. M. H. Turner defended.

Continuing the case for the defence, Mr. Turner called Mr. Edward William Latie, who generally corroborated the evidence given the previous day by the defendant regarding the circumstances of the accident.

In answer to questions by Mr. Turner this witness said that he did not see any difference at any time with regard to the lighting. He did not see the Indian who was struck by the car. He was definitely certain that the defendant sounded the horn of the car as he reached the corner and approached the entrance to the Hotel. Witness was considerably surprised when the car was stopped by the police at the foot of Shaukiwan to learn that someone had been knocked down.

This evidence closed the case for the defence.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

In his address to His Worship, Mr. Turner said he proposed to deal with the brief. He would deal with the three points in this charge which seemed to be the most important. These were the question of speed; the question of seeing the Indian and the question of stopping. On the question of speed, the defendant frankly admitted that he was going past too fast, but there was a great deal of difference in a charge of this nature as to whether he was driving too fast or was driving furiously. Mr. Turner, therefore, asked His Worship to take into consideration the direction from which the car came and the way it took. Putting the worst construction on the case it would be impossible for the defendant to have gone at the speed that was stated, in a few minutes, in the short distance he travelled between changing gears. On the question of seeing the Indian, although there were several people called to give evidence for the prosecution as to what happened, only two of them actually saw the Indian. Mr. Grantham was the only man who actually saw him for any length of time before the accident occurred, and the Revenue Officer only saw him immediately before the accident. They had not before the accident. It did not seem to him that the Indian could have been standing in a position where he could have been clearly seen, otherwise surely someone else, at least one other besides Mr. Grantham would have seen the Indian before the accident. What he (Mr. Turner) thought had happened was that the Indian probably came out onto the road and, looking about got hit in consequence. At any rate, the Indian was not in the centre of the road where he could have been clearly seen by the driver of the car. He thought they must assume that the Indian had stepped out from the side of the road. With regard to the question of defendant seeing the Indian and knowing that he hit the man, before they could believe that the defendant saw the Indian, His Worship must entirely disbelieve the evidence of the defendant on this point. His Worship must even go further than that. He would have to say if he disbelieved defendant's evidence on this point, that he not only saw the man, but that he did not admit it to his two companions. If His Worship came to that conclusion he would have to believe that the defendant deliberately drove on after knowing that he had knocked a man down and that he also told a deliberate lie to his two companions in the car. With the greatest deference having regard to the way in which the evidence had been given for the defence, he did not think the Court could possibly come to the conclusion that defendant saw the Indian and knew he had hit him. If the defendant saw the man, then he must not only have kept quiet about it, but have told a deliberate lie to his two companions about it. From the defendant's position in the car when he was driving, if he was looking straight ahead, it was quite conceivable that he did not see the Indian. If His Worship could say that it was quite possible that defendant did not see the Indian, then the defendant was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. As to how the Indian was hit, the defendant said he was not sure, but he thought the Indian should not have been going so fast past the Hotel. Defendant admitted that himself. He, therefore, asked His Worship to believe the defendant and say that the defendant did not see the Indian, and that a fine would amply meet the case.

His Worship said that he thought Mr. Turner would agree that a conviction should be recorded.

Mr. Turner said he would agree to a conviction, but not on the present charge, (Continued on next column).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREIGNER IN CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Your correspondent "Junius" in his able letter on the Foreigner in China is not-unintentionally I feel sure—quite fair to our missionaries, for while he says that it must be admitted they are unselfish in their activities, he describes their efforts as "half-hearted" which most assuredly is not the case, as anyone with a knowledge of missionary endeavour will affirm—but perhaps he meant "whole-hearted."—Yours faithfully,

W. L. PATTENDEN.

June 18th.

[Ed. Note: We are inclined to think that Mr. Pattenden has misunderstood our correspondent's allusion. We are certain that "Junius" did not mean to infer that missionaries were half-hearted in their work on behalf of the Chinese. The sentence read "Do the foreigners attempt to impose their culture in China except for the half-hearted efforts of missionaries whose activities must, at least, be admitted to be unselfish."—The implication from the whole tone of the letter is that no one wishes, or tries to force Western ideals upon the Chinese except perhaps the missionaries, and that even they are half-hearted in this particular branch of their work because they are uncertain how far they are justified in interfering with old established Chinese tradition.]

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Can you curb your correspondent, whom I suspect is also "Loyal" of the *South China Morning Post*? Apart from writing a deal of nonsense about the local Consular Body in general and the British Consul in particular, his statements are inaccurate. If he cares to drop his anonymity I shall be pleased to give him details of several recent inaccuracies. In your issue of Monday, June 15th, you state that a Swatow correspondent, writing on Saturday says: "I have just heard that a general, etc., etc." There has so far been no meeting of the Consular Body to "report" upon affairs, and residents generally, therefore, are in the dark regarding the position, etc."

On Friday evening the British Consul called a meeting of British subjects to whom he explained, and with whom he discussed, the situation. As a result of this meeting a small group of residents made adequate arrangements for dealing with likely eventualities. So far as we who made the arrangements know, not a single foreigner in Swatow (excluding the Japanese who were working separately) was unaware of the measures that were contemplated in the case of direct action on the part of students and labour unions.

Tilting at Consuls is occasionally a justifiable and often a fashionable pastime, but when we are happy in the possession of one who is to all of us, not only His Majesty's representative, but a wise, cool and helpful friend, we are not prepared to stand by and applaud the efforts of such as "Loyal" and/or your Swatow correspondent.

Moreover, it may be as well to state, once and for all, that though we are "only a handful of Britishers" in Kachia, we are the handful that counts.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROBINSON.

c/o Bradley & Co., Ltd.

Swatow, June 18th.

[Ed. Note: When our correspondent wrote the paragraph quoted by Mr. Robinson there had apparently not been, or at any rate he had not attended, a meeting of British residents. Possibly there may have been a mistake in the date of the dispatch of our correspondent's first communication for correspondence subsequently on June 13th he gave us a report of a meeting held at the British Consulate and a report of this meeting appeared in the *Daily Press* on June 18th.

We do not know whether our correspondent writes under the name of "Loyal" in the *South China Morning Post*. While allowing what appears to us to be reasonable criticism on affairs of public importance, we do not permit our correspondents to indulge in anything approaching personal recrimination.]

His Worship: Yes on the present charge of having charge of a licensed car, No. 175, he did by wanton and furious driving unlawfully cause bodily harm to Volker Khan, an Indian Watchman, at the Repulse Bay Hotel, on June 6th.

Mr. Turner: I cannot agree to furious driving. I don't think it was furious driving. He should have gone past the Hotel more slowly than he did, but there was no obligation for him to stop at the Hotel.

Asked by His Worship if any compensation had been paid, Mr. Turner replied that his client was not a wealthy man, but he was willing to make adequate compensation to the Indian for his injuries and to the Indian for his public statement that his client was willing to do so. This had been put to the proper authorities.

His Worship: I could make an order for compensation up to \$50.

Mr. Turner: I hope Your Worship will not make that order because we are going to give a great deal more than that.

His Worship stated that he believed that defendant did not see the Indian or know that the car had struck him. He had taken into consideration all the points Mr. Turner had put forward in the defendant's defence, but he could do no less than pass sentence of two months' hard labour. The other charges would be withdrawn.

STRIKE AGAINST BRITISH SHIPPING FIRMS.

NO ACTION AGAINST CHINESE OWNED COMPANIES.

RIVER AND COAST BOATS AFFECTED.

The Seamen's Union, it is understood, have declared a strike against the British Shipping Companies operating river and coast steamers. The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are chiefly affected. No action is to be taken in regard to Chinese owned boats, even though they fly the British flag.

The excuse given by the Seamen's Union for declaring a strike is that some of the river boats have been carrying ammunition to Canton. The strike is unquestionably part of the recently developed policy of antagonism against what have been termed British capitalist companies. In this way it differs materially from the Shipping Strike in 1922. Then all boats were affected and the question at issue was ostensibly one of wages. Now all the Chinese boats are to be allowed to carry on their trade unhindered.

When the *Sui Tai* arrived at Macao yesterday the crew, obeying instructions from their Union, walked off. The steamer, therefore, remains at Macao.

It was intended to adopt the same policy with the Canton steamers—to allow them to go to Canton and then to declare the strike. The companies were forewarned, however, and last evening the sailing of the *Fatshan* for Canton was cancelled, and she still remains at the wharf in Hongkong. The Chinese owned boats left as usual.

The *Hunan* is at Canton and is due to return to-day. "It is feared, however, that she will be unable to sail."

The *Lungshan* was scheduled to leave Canton yesterday afternoon and duly arrived last night.

The *Kinsan* left Canton yesterday morning, and arrived during the afternoon.

RUMOURS.

There are many conflicting rumours regarding the position in Canton. It is stated that meetings have been held at which resolutions were adopted to declare a general strike.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have received a telegram that in all probability a strike would be declared on the 21st inst., in which case their stevedores would cease work.

Yesterday a mass meeting of students, workmen and other citizens was held at Kwangtung University, Canton, when it was decided to call a general strike. It was also decided to declare a boycott against British, Japanese and American goods.

Anti-foreign outbreaks are feared and the Shamen Authorities have taken steps to cope with all possible emergencies, according to a Reuter cable.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

In view of the situation that has developed it is interesting to put on record the statement concerning the Government's attitude made by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs to a representative of a Chinese paper two days ago.

The Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman discussed the position very frankly with a Chinese reporter and his remarks were given prominence in most of the vernacular papers yesterday morning.

The Chinese reporter explained that many Chinese people, who were afraid there was going to be a strike and were buying up quantities of provisions, wanted to know what measures the Government would take supposing a strike eventuated.

If the workers went on strike, said Mr. Trautman, they could not expect their wages and they could not expect food. Should a strike take place, the Government would not attempt to keep anybody in Hongkong, as it did on the occasion of the seamen's strike, but would let all who wish proceed to Canton. As a matter of fact, the Government would possibly send them away, as workmen who would not do their work were merely loiterers and should go back to their own country.

ON THE WHARVES.

On enquiry at the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf last night we were informed that no boat will be leaving for Canton this morning, but whether one will go up later was not then known.

The three Chinese owned boats, the *Teng On*, *Charles Hardman* and the *Kwang Sai*, which left for Canton last night, departed earlier than their scheduled time, owing to the large number of Chinese passengers on board returning to Canton.

Reports brought in by the *Lungshan*, *Sui On*, *Paul Benn* and *Kwang Tung* last night from Canton were much the same, namely that Canton was quiet, but busy. It was stated that various meetings had been taking place in Canton with regard to the rumoured strike, but that no definite confirmation of the line of action to be taken in connection with this matter could be obtained.

On the *Sui On*, our representative was told that the cargo was hurried on board before the boat left Canton, and that she was carrying a very full consignment. It was learned on this boat that the latest news was that the strike has been fixed to start on Monday. The boats arriving carried a fair number of passengers, but very few Europeans.

Several large groups of Chinese were observed during the evening studying posters printed in Chinese, which had been affixed to lamp standards and walls on the Praya.

It was rumoured, yesterday afternoon, that the Chinese staff of the Hongkong Peak and Repulse Bay Hotels were going on strike at midnight, but on enquiry at that hour last night the management had received no intimation of a strike and did not consider one was probable.

POSITION AT "QUEEN'S COLLEGE."

There was no material change in the position of affairs at Queen's College yesterday from that reported in our last issue.

A few more boys stayed away, most of these being from the junior school, but no "demands" or petitions or anything of that sort have been presented to the Authorities.

There are, of course, very strong rumours that students of other colleges and schools will follow the example of Queen's, but these rumours have been in circulation for days past. Even if they proved eventually to be well founded the situation could scarcely be regarded as anything but farcical. The fact that the scholars from the local schools decided to stop their studies for a week or two could scarcely affect anyone but themselves. The attitude of the students is serious only in so far as it reflects a general feeling of unrest.

Hongkong workers should remember, continued Mr. Trautman, that it was useless for them to strike on account of what had taken place in Shanghai. The Shanghai matter was one to be dealt with between the British Minister and the Chinese Government. It was nothing to do with Hongkong, which was a British Colony. When there was a strike here between the seamen and the shipping companies, the Government had something on which to negotiate, but if there was a strike here in sympathy with Shanghai there was nothing which the Hongkong Government could settle. The students and labourers should understand that quite clearly.

He knew, he said, there were some men ready to threaten and force others into striking, but the Government, in accordance with its promise in 1922, would protect and compensate any who were injured or molested simply because they were pursuing their peaceful avocations. It was the duty of a Government to stamp out evil and protect the good.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Trautman said that people were foolish to buy up a lot of food. Such an action was only put up with when England was at war with Germany no-one knew when the war was going to end, yet all the people managed to get food. He could say quite frankly that if there was a strike here, then the Government would prohibit the export of food, and so there was no reason for the people to worry.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

"TAI LEE" RETURNS SAFE.

Early last evening, the startling news reached the Colony that the *s.s. Tai Lee* had sunk between Castle Peak and Wangman and that 700 of her passengers had been drowned. Persons in shipping circles spoke with awe of the calamity and people who had relatives or friends on board made unceasing inquiries concerning the authenticity of the rumour.

A *Daily Press* representative inquired of the owners, the Sze Yip Steamship Company, who gave a flat denial to the story, but it was generally believed that a catastrophe had occurred.

At a late hour last night, the wharf coolies were approached by a responsible person and they were positive in their declaration that the ship had foundered. For many hours last night anxious people waited for news of the doomed vessel. The story was, however, proved fallacious when at 12.45 a.m. the *Tai Lee* came in and tied up at the wharf.

The officers of the ship were approached and when told the story which had been circulated they seemed surprised and amused. They stated that nothing untoward had occurred on the upward voyage to Kongmoon and the vessel started away at 4.15 p.m. How such a strange and distressing story was first fabricated and afterwards circulated is not known.

POSITION IN SWATOW.

DEMONSTRATORS DRENCHED BY THE RAIN.

A correspondent in Swatow writing under date of June 26th, says: A demonstration took place yesterday but the demonstrators must have been very disappointed with the result. By the time the procession started it was raining "cats and dogs" and everyone taking part in it was drenched to the skin. The proceedings were brought to a close by mid-day.

Among the demonstrators the students were the most numerous but the Seamen's Union was also represented and a few members of the Servants Union.

It was rumoured that there would be a general strike yesterday and according to news circulated among the Chinese the water and electric light would be cut off. As a matter of fact, however, nothing of the sort happened and it would appear that the authorities are by no means sympathetic towards the activities of the students.

LATELY H.M.S. *Blisshell* has just arrived to the great satisfaction of the local British community. The presence of a warship will clear the air and create a good impression. It will show that British interests in this part of the world are not neglected by the British Government.

CAR IN DRAIN.

INCIDENT ON THE PRAYA AT WANCHAI.

Shortly before noon yesterday people in Praya East were startled when a motor car, coming from the direction of East Point, suddenly toppled into the big drain opposite Tin Lok Lane.

Previous to doing this the vehicle collided with a Chinese woman who had with her a small boy and a baby. All three were thrown into the drain. They were extricated, covered with slime and filth, by a Chinese constable who had them removed to hospital. They were not seriously injured.

Having done this, he turned his attention to the car, whose driver he found had vanished by this time. A *Daily Press* representative learned afterwards that a man had reported to the police that he was the chauffeur employed to drive the car for its Chinese owner. The chauffeur stated that he left the car in a garage at about 11 a.m. while he went to get some tea, and that some unauthorized person must have "borrowed" it for a "joy-ride."

Search is being made for the individual who was driving it at the time of the accident.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. F. W. Hamilton, a young Portuguese, named Joaquim Maria Gutierrez, was charged with having obtained \$172.23 from Chan Yuk Man, a partner of the South China Knitting Factory on June 18th. He is alleged to have collected this sum for an advertisement which was to have been inserted in the *Merchant Magazine*, which has not yet been published.

Defendant pleaded guilty to having received the money, but said that he intended publishing a magazine, but in the interim he had spent complainant's money. He had also received advertisements from other persons, but had received money from the complainant only.

His Worship said that unless it was proved that defendant had no intention of publishing the magazine he was not guilty of false pretences. He would, therefore, have to adjourn the case. Defendant was remanded for a week, on \$200 bail.

DRUG SEIZURE.

SEQUEL TO HAUL OF HEROIN ON S.S. "GLENTARA."

EUROPEAN GOES TO PRISON.

A sequel to the seizure of 2,622 ounces of heroin (packed in tin tubes and concealed in the leg posts of bedsteads consigned in sixteen wooden cases from Antwerp to Shanghai), which was made on the *s.s. Glentara* by Revenue Officers on Sunday, took place at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Matthew Tonkin, merchant, 37, native of England, and Moses Sansonovitch, merchant, 32, native of Brazil, both residing at the Hongkong Hotel, were formally charged with unlawfully attempting to import 2,622 ounces of heroin into the Colony without a permit.

Mr. H. A. Taylor (Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports), prosecuted and Mr. G. H. Lyson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lyson said that he understood the police were not offering any evidence against Mr. Sansonovitch and he therefore asked for this defendant's discharge.

Mr. Taylor said that no evidence was being offered against this defendant. His Worship accordingly discharged Mr. Sansonovitch.

In outlining the case against Tonkin, Mr. Taylor said that when the *s.s. Glentara* arrived in port on Sunday 18 cases of bedsteads, which were consigned to Shanghai, were seized and examined. The heroin was found concealed in the bedposts. Next day it was found that a firm in Hongkong were attempting to obtain delivery of the consignment. The Revenue authorities found that this firm was acting for the defendant, Mr. Tonkin, who had asked them to obtain delivery. The defendant was detained at the Hongkong Hotel and in an attached case were found two duplicate bills relating to these cases of bedsteads and also two blank invoice forms.

Lyson on behalf of the defendant said he must enter what was tantamount to a plea of guilty. Mr. Tonkin was a man in a good way of business in Shanghai. He was engaged in the oil business. Some time ago he booked a passage by the *Kalyan* to Hongkong with a view to establishing better business connections in this Colony. Prior to his departure from Shanghai he was requested by a friend of his to land certain cargo, destined for Shanghai, and it was only out of friendship that Mr. Tonkin consented to do this. His friend's excuse for diverting the cargo was because of the strike he would not be able to have the cargo landed in Shanghai. Even if it had been landed there the friend of Mr. Tonkin said that it would not find a ready sale. There was also the possibility of the ship being diverted off the run and not touching at Shanghai at all. Mr. Lyson said that he was requested by defendant to say that he was merely used as a cat's paw.

The value of the heroin seized was stated to be between £2,000 and £4,000.

SEARCH AT HOTEL.

Revenue Officer A. Grimmett said that on Monday he accompanied Mr. Taylor to the Hongkong Hotel, where he was asked if he knew Mr. Tonkin, whom he personally knew as an ex-footballer who had previously played football in Hongkong. Defendant was found in the lounge and was told they were looking for him in connection with the sixteen cases which had been seized the previous night from the *s.s. Glentara*. Defendant did not reply to this. Defendant accompanied witness and Mr. Taylor to his room where a search was made for papers relating to the cargo. While in his room he told them they would probably find the papers in the baggage or on the person of a Russian gentleman who had travelled down from Shanghai with him. Nothing was found on the first search, but in the course of a second search the two bills-of-lading relative to the bedsteads were found in an attached case, and also blank forms. Nothing of an incriminating character was found on Mr. Sansonovitch.

His Worship said that it was the duty of the Hongkong Government to prevent smuggling and he considered the case a very serious one in view of the obligations under the International Drug Convention. He stressed the fact that in the first instance, when the first search was made of defendant's room, he had not revealed his possession of the bills-of-lading relative to the bedsteads. He could not accept the suggestion that the accused acted altogether innocently as he made no mention to the officers regarding the documents hidden in the attached case, and he would record a conviction.

Mr. Lyson submitted that his client acted quite openly and he did not attempt to hide anything. There was nothing incriminating in the papers. He therefore asked His Worship to deal leniently by imposing a fine within the means of the accused.

His Worship sentenced defendant to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour and also imposed a fine of \$2,500, with a further three months in default, the terms to run consecutively.

ENGLISH NOT CHINESE.

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday Mr. C. A. S. Russ complained that when he asked Mr. D. McCallum for particulars of a certain claim they had been supplied to him in Chinese, which language he could not understand. An order had been made last week for the particulars to be supplied, but he had not expected them to be supplied in Chinese.

Mr. McCallum said that the particulars were lengthy, but they could be translated if his friend was willing to bear the cost.

They had been supplied in their present form in order to save money, and it was a practice to do.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week and ordered that the particulars be applied in English.



Your New Raincoat Must Be

BURBERRY!

THE BURBERRY is of proved reliability—in the old days it stood the rigours of a World War and defied the mud and rain of France.

To-day it is the same article—only it is cut to lead the raincoat fashion of civilian needs. Get it at

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

BURBERRY AGENTS.

CENTRAL 4567.

If it's a Burberry it's rain proof!



SOLE AGENTS:

STEINLE & CO., SHANGHAI.

BORNEMANN & CO.,

HONGKONG—QUEEN'S ROAD, ANATOL BUILDING.

CANTON—No. 17, THE YUEN HA KAI.

NEW ENGLISH RECORDS
MUSICAL COMEDY SELECTIONS

9033—"THE DOLLAR PRINCESS"
IN TWO PARTS.

9034—"PATRICIA"
IN TWO PARTS.

ANDERSON'S.

Powell

EVERYTHING FOR THE
OFFICE

RAPID VERTICAL FILING CABINETS

ROLL SHUTTER CABINETS

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REVOLVING CHAIRS

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TC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JULY, 1925, until further Notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.37 to equal Pounds 1.00.

E. A. LEIGHTON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1925. [2322]

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COMPLAINTS having been received to the effect that Articles Sold by us are not in Stock at our Peak Store, we wish to inform our Customers that This Branch is Now Fully Stocked with all kinds of Groceries and Tinned Provisions.

If at any time Articles are not in Stock when asked for, the Management will accept it as a favour if a Complaint be sent to the Head Office.

[2324]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVIRACKIE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 10th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1925. [2323]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF MADRID" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 24th June, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 1st July, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1925. [2319]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 15th June.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1925. [2321]

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Private Bath Room and Private Kitchen, with Good Beds at Saltier Bays, Wei-hai-wei. Houses stand in our Best Positions in Wei-hai-wei, Grounds with Good Tennis Court reaching down to the Beach and standing next to the Mainland. Golf Course Rooms with Board for One Person \$220.00 per Month, Two in same Room \$320.00 per Month. Rooms in Mat Bungalows with Maltheid Roof, also with Private Bath Rooms, \$135.00 per Month with Board. Two in same Room \$235.00 per Month.

A deposit of \$100.00 is required on the Large Rooms and \$50.00 on the Mat Rooms when booked.

Apply for same to Mrs. NIVEN, Wei-hai-wei.

Telegraphic Address: NIVEN. [2325]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have Authorized Mr. HO KWONG to Sign PER PROCURATION as from This Date.

For and on behalf of

E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.

A. S. GUBBAY, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1925. [2316]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS AND REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of JULY, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JULY, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1925. [2322]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE at MONG KOK TUN in the DEPENDENCY of KOWLOON and COUNTY of HONGKONG and registered at the Land Office as KOWLOON MAIN LOT No. 54, Together with Fourteen Messuages or Tenements and other Erections and Buildings thereon. Annual Crown Rent: \$155.00. Area: 12,064 Square feet or thereabouts.

IN ONE LOT

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,

THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

China Building,

Queen's Road, Hongkong,

ON WEDNESDAY,

THE 24th DAY OF JUNE, 1925,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,

Mortgagee's Solicitors,

St. George's Building,

Chater Road, Hongkong,

or to

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,

The Auctioneer,

China Building,

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1925. [2308]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

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Dated the 12th day of June, 1925. [2326]

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [50]

BIRTH.

SHIFFORD.—At the Peak Hospital, on June 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. SHIFFORD, a daughter. [2325]

MARRIAGE.

NIELD.—At Shanghai, on June 13th, FREDERICK NIELD, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. HENRY NIELD, of Liverpool, and ANNIE URQUHART, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. DONALD URQUHART, of Hongkong. [2325]

DEATH.

PETT.—At Shanghai, on June 13th, of peritonitis, LILY PETT, wife of GILBERT E. PETT. [2324]

IN MEMORIAM.

To the dear memory of SUSAN TURNER, Sister of the Matilda Hospital, Hongkong, and of the London Hospital, who passed away on 20th June, 1920, at Deh-I-Sard, Persia, en route to Kerman, and was interred at Bahr. In glad thanksgiving for her life. [2324]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1925.

BOLSHEVICS AND "FOREIGNERS."

Two superficialities that have become characteristic of the Bolshevics are the use of aliases and bewildering designations for the many organizations that camouflage the political activities of the few Communists who are really at the head of all affairs, whether of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government or the Third International. The "All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions," we are informed, "sends its warmest fraternal greetings to the Chinese workers and all those fighting for the emancipation of the Chinese people from the yoke of foreign capitalists." Moscow rarely misses an opportunity of indulging in glib verbiage, which is always voluble and often ludicrous. We are used to the self-complacency of the Bolshevick leaders, but when they talk in censorious tones of "foreign capitalists" it sounds like Satan rebuking sin.

The large majority of the Bolshevics are foreigners in Russia and all of them are "capitalists." Comrade TROTSKY alias BRONSTEIN is not a Russian. Comrade ZINOVIEFF alias AVELLAUM alias RADONV-SLSKY is not a Russian. Comrade LITVINOFF is not a Russian. And DZEMINSKY, the dreaded head of the Cheka.—BELA KUN, RAKOWSKY, RADEX, none of these men are Russians. In fact, out of the five or six hundred Commissaries about thirty are Russian Slavs; the others are Jews, Hungarians, Letts, Poles, Armenians, Germans and Bulgarians disguised under Russian names. There is not a "worker" among the dictators, and only about one in every four hundred of the population of Russia is a Communist, most of them by compulsion.

Since 1917, when the Bolshevics came into almost undisputed possession of a completely exhausted country, they have demonstrated to the world that the practice of Bolshevism is an infallible remedy against its theory. Communism has never reached more than one half per cent. of the aggregate population of Russia; to the 99½ per cent. it is primarily a system of confiscation, robbery and murder that must, unhappily, be endured. Trotsky stated publicly that "social development is best accomplished by militarism." He has acted faithfully on that assertion. In the course of eight years Bolshevism has degenerated from enthusiasm and fanaticism, through slaughter and wholesale destruction, to become a challenge to the enduring laws of human nature. The net result of this bitter and sterile experiment, which has cost about ten million lives through the executioner, famine and disease, is that human dignity has been utterly besmirched. Russia has been reduced to a dead level of dirt, discomfort and degradation. A whole empire of hundreds of millions of people has been economically ruined, its government crushed, its international relations cut off.

The Bolshevics' efforts at remaking society upon richer and happier lines have brought power and luxury to them only. The misery of the multitude was necessary for the luxury of the few. Comrade TROTSKY patronises Yar's the smartest and most expensive of all restaurants in Moscow, while thousands prostrate under his tyranny exist by picking the rubbish heap. The Russian peasant says with the utmost sincerity: "Doloi Trotsky's koninoi! Dajte tyanya a vininoi." "Down with Trotsky and horseflesh and give us a tear and pork."

The deplorable incident which occurred in Shanghai, indisputably due to Bolshevick influence, would have cost the rioters hundreds of lives had it happened in Moscow. The men who send their "warmest fraternal greetings" to the Chinese in Shanghai have repeatedly quelled budding riots by generous rifle fire and afterwards claimed scores of other innocent lives, outwardly justified by a mock trial. No Government has made such a scientific study of street fighting as the Bolshevics. The handbook of the Red Army has a special chapter on it.

Bolshevism stands in offensive contrast against the venerable civilization of China. As a system of good government it is a miserable failure: its chief value now is as an organized ferment, and China should beware of flirting with it. Murder and rapine are not solvents for the human problem. The vast complexity of human relations, the enormously tentative quality of human institutions and the tangled difficulties in the path of social reconstruction can be met only by a common consciousness, an identity of aspirations. The Bolshevics believe that there is no human destiny outside the purview of their system: they are learning rapidly that the obstacles in their path are not to be overcome by crude and brutish attempts to render life in tones of red.

The Colony had a clean bill of health for the 24 hours ended on June 18th.

The annual Salonika and Black Sea Force dinner took place at the Hongkong Hotel last night.

Sir Charles Eliot who is about to relinquish the Ambassadorship at Tokyo, has been President of the Asiatic Society of Japan since 1921.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), is to inaugurate the new building of St. Joseph's College on Wednesday, June 24th.

A parcel of silk cocoons has been bought in Shantung for the Soviet Government for the purpose of experimenting as to the possibility of introducing silkworm culture.

Mrs. Alec-Tweedie has started for China by Berlin and Siberia to finish a book begun in China last year and to sketch for an exhibition at the Galerie Georges Petit in Paris next spring.

Judge George Harvey was due to leave Manila yesterday on six months' leave by the s.s. *Empress of Asia* for Hongkong, where he will board the s.s. *West Chappan* for the United States.

Mr. Edward Johnson, the famous Canadian Tenor, who is giving only one performance in Hongkong on his way through, namely at the Theatre Royal on Monday evening, sang to a packed house at Peking.

Reuter's Peking correspondent writes: Mr. A. Gascoigne, Third Secretary of the British Legation, has been transferred to London, where he will be attached to the Foreign Office. His successor here will be Mr. W. R. C. Green of the Foreign Office.

The American "Consulate-General" at Shanghai is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Edward Barrett, who is thought to have been in Shanghai in 1923 and 1924. Also the whereabouts of Mrs. E. D. or M. d. P. Roberts. Any particulars concerning their present whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. E. W. Hamilton sitting as coroner, held an enquiry into the death of a Chinese on June 1st who attacked two women with a chopper and afterwards threw himself over the verandah of 89, Battery Street, Yaumatei, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death soon after. A verdict of suicide was returned.

"The Art of Entertaining" was the subject of a discussion at the English-speaking debating club at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday. "The Aim of Humanity" was the subject of a lecture given at the same place on Thursday night. The speaker was Mr. Lun King Sang. A branch of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. has been opened at 347, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Peak residents are requested to notify the head office of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., if they cannot obtain their requirements in the way of provisions from the Company's Peak store. This branch was established to facilitate distribution in the Peak district and the Company would welcome any co-operation that their customers can give in this way towards maintaining an efficient service.

The Chinese Minister, and the Chinese Special Envoy were among those who accepted the Bishop of Oxford's invitation to be present at Fishmonger's Hall, London, on May 12th, when the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a dinner organised by the World Alliance, with the object of creating a wider interest in the movement to promote international friendship through the instrumentality of the Churches.

Mian Khan an Indian sergeant of the Peak Battery, Whitefield Barracks, was sentenced by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, to nine months' imprisonment with the alternative of a \$1,000 fine for having had a quantity of opium in his possession. Mr. Armstrong, who defended, asked for leave to appeal and this was granted providing that there were reasonable grounds for doing so.

On condition that an advertisement expressing regret for publishing two inflammatory articles and submitting it to H.E. the Governor for perusal before publication, the local vernacular newspaper *The Sun Man Po* (or *China Journal*), which was suppressed by the police on Thursday night of last week for publishing the articles referred to, has been given permission to republish. Mr. M. K. Lo, solicitor, and Mr. Y. K. Mok, barrister, have conducted the case for the paper. The editor and publisher, who had each been allowed \$1,000, have been handed the cancellation of their deportation orders. Yesterday they attended at the Central Police Station to get their bail back.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

BAZAAR AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The Bazaar and Fair in aid of St. Stephen's College New Building Fund was opened yesterday at the University by the Hon. Sir Claude Severn. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., presided.

THE OPENING.

Sir Henry Pollock in calling upon Sir Claude Severn to open the bazaar said that as Chairman of the Building Fund Committee for the new college which was to be built at Stanley he had been asked to take the chair that afternoon. As was known the bazaar had been arranged to raise money for the new college for which a sum of \$300,000 was needed. Concluding the Chairman said he had great pleasure in calling upon Sir Claude Severn, who had taken a great interest in the matter from the start, to open the bazaar.

Sir Claude Severn said that when he attended the prize-giving at St. Stephen's College some time ago he had addressed the students at some length on the subject of the proposed new college and he did not think it necessary to add anything to what he said then. From what he could see he thought that the bazaar would realize directly or indirectly a large sum of money towards the building fund. Concluding, Sir Claude said it gave him great pleasure in declaring the bazaar open and he congratulated everybody who had been instrumental in arranging to set up the beautiful stalls.

The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Warden of the College, thanked Sir Claude Severn on behalf of the College Council and the students. Concluding, the speaker said that the pupils had thrown themselves heartily into the work.

Mr. Li Chor Chi, an old student, secretary of the bazaar then presented Sir Claude Severn with a souvenir in the form of an engraved picture.

The stalls which were beautifully decorated were provided over by students of the various forms. Students of form 1 and 2 had a perfumery stall, form 3, toys and pictures, form 4, fancy articles, form 5, confectionery, form 6, pictures and books. Students of the various forms also had charge of cigarette and mineral water stalls, while others had charge of indoor and outdoor amusements. The old boys had a stall of curios and vases, which was with the exception of the Siamese stall, the best there. The Siamese stall was in charge of Siamese students of the College, who had specially procured the curios and handiwork which decked their stall.

There was a large attendance of prospective buyers and the stall-holders were doing a brisk trade.

The tea was provided by St. Stephen's Girls' College and students of this institution presided at the tables.

The 2/3 Punjab Band was in attendance and the able conductorship of Mr. L. Larner rendered a fine selection.

In the evening, a concert and cinema show were given, the respective halls in which they were held being crowded. The following artists took part: Mr. J. Hinecock, Miss D. Henderson, the Misses P. and A. Hynes, Messrs. L. E. Hopkins, and L. Chor Chi. Mr. F. Mason, A.R.C.O., L.T.C.L. was the accompanist. The title of the cinema picture was "The Old Doctor" featuring Reginald Denney.

The bazaar is being continued to-day when the Hon. Mr. Chow Shoo Son will open it and Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., will again preside. The Punjab Band will again attend and in the evening the Rev. S. C. Arrowmith and Mr. J. Astlett will give a display of conjuring and acrobatic feats.

"USEFUL HABITS."

MEETING OF HONGKONG LODGE OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Wednesday, a lecture was given on "Some Difficulties of the Inner Life." The lecturer said it was a useful habit to read every morning a few sentences from such books as the

SITUATION IN CHINA.

SIGNS NORTHERN STUDENTS ARE FAILING TO MEET WITH SUPPORT EXPECTED.

BANKS IN SHANGHAI REOPEN TO-MORROW.

MERCHANT VOLUNTEERS LEVYING TOLL ON VEGETABLES ENTERING FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 19th.

The situation is very quiet and there have been no large demonstrations.

The students' attempts to institute a boycott have, so far, met with little success.

The street collections in aid of the Shanghai strikers have practically ceased.

The Association of College Professors on Foreign Relations advises the entire abandonment of collections, as they are liable to alienate the sympathy of the populace.

THE SHANGHAI NEGOTIATIONS.

SHANGHAI, June 19th.

So far there is no definite indication of the effect of the rupture of negotiations.

Chinese officials express the view that no rupture has occurred. They say that the diplomatic commission has merely returned to Peking to report to the Legations, meanwhile the Chinese delegation is awaiting instructions from Peking.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce held special meetings today and the members seem anxious to end the deadlock, but the student extremists are planning fresh activities.

The strike situation is unchanged.

Student pickets at some points are preventing foodstuffs from entering the Settlement; elsewhere Merchant Volunteers are levying a toll of eighty cents a picul on vegetables.

Chang Hsueh Liang has ordered to Chapei the ex-Shantung infantry brigade of bandit suppression troops, which will be employed in maintaining order in the disturbed areas, adjoining the Settlement.

CHINESE BANKS TO OPEN.

SHANGHAI, June 19th.

At a meeting attended by 139 members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon, a lengthy debate took place as to the date of re-opening the Chinese shops and banks. A second meeting, this evening, decided in favour of re-opening on Sunday, giving four clear days before the half-year settlement day.

FUTURE AT HANKOW.

HANKOW, June 19th.

A feature of the local situation, which remains quiet, is the unchecked publication of grossly misrepresented reports regarding Shanghai and other places by the Chinese papers.

Two students have arrived from Shanghai and other places by the Chinese papers.

The students have arrived from Shanghai, their intentions including an attempt to promote a boycott. About ten student agitators have also arrived from Peking.

An interview between the Consul and Tapan Hsiao, Yao Nan is to be held this afternoon.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EUROPEAN PACT.

TEXT OF THE FRENCH REPLY TO GERMANY.

PARIS, June 19th.

A White Paper issued this evening contains the French reply to the German security pact proposals.

It welcomes the German step, but points out that it is important to know the views of the German Government on certain questions because a preliminary agreement, concerning them, appears necessary as a basis for future negotiations. It emphasises that an agreement can only be conceived if Germany enters the League of Nations; moreover the search for guarantees of security cannot involve any modification of the peace treaties.

The reply, referring to the suggested pact between the Powers interested in the Rhine, says these States must clearly include Belgium, which is not mentioned.

With reference to the suggested arbitration treaty guaranteeing a peaceful settlement of juridical and political conflicts, the reply says that as between France and Germany such a treaty ought to apply to all disputes and not leave room for coercive action unless specially provided for. A similar Belgio-German treaty is also necessary. The observance of these treaties ought to be secured by guarantee of the Powers participating in the Rhineland pact, so as to bring the guarantees into immediate operation if one party refuses to submit the dispute to arbitration or to carry out the arbitral award, and resorts to hostile measures.

It adds that France will welcome the co-operation of the United States; and concludes that she will be glad to receive a German reply which will permit the opening of negotiations with the object of concluding agreements constituting new and effective guarantees of peace.

CRITICS NOW DISARMED.

LONDON, June 19th.

The fact that the White Paper textually reproduces all the correspondence not only between Germany and the Allies but also between France and Great Britain, has largely disarmed potential critics, most of whom, together with the Government supporters, accept a development treading in the right direction, and considerations of the traditional reluctance to embark on hard and fast continental entanglements are counter-balanced by advantages derivable from securing a definite peace atmosphere, which, however, the critics think still lies beyond the shadows of negotiation.

The White Paper gives the original German suggestions, namely a comprehensive arbitration treaty between Powers interested in the Rhine, particularly Britain, Italy and Belgium, with the United States as a trustee, offering to conclude analogous treaties with all other States, and requesting the conclusion of a pact to treaties between Germany and the present territorial status of the Rhine.

The British viewpoint as to the earliest French proposals is given in a letter by Mr. Austen Chamberlain to France, stating that Britain is unprepared to assume obligations transcending those involved in the peace treaties and the covenant of the League, consequently she is unable to agree to the extension of the pact to treaties between Germany and the States who are non-signatories to the Rhineland pact; but expressing approval of the arbitration treaties into which the continental Powers may enter, provided their League obligations are not thereby affected.

Subsequently, on June 18th, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to M. Briand concerning the Rhineland pact cannot operate to prevent France taking action in conformity with the guarantees she had given to arbitration treaties between Germany and Germany's neighbours.

The French reply to this welcomes Germany's assurance as regards "analogous treaties," and considers that the peace of Europe cannot be completely guaranteed in the absence of agreements between Germany and those of her neighbours who are not parties to the Rhineland pact, but are signatories to the peace treaty.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

BERLIN, June 19th.

The Nationalist newspapers advocate the rejection of the French Note. They especially criticise France's claim to arbitrate in the event of a Germano-Polish conflict, while the unconditional entry of Germany to the League of Nations is strongly objected to, as it is stated it is impossible for Germany to give the League the right to send troops across Germany against another nation.

The Catholic organ *Germania* is of opinion that Germany and France agree in principle.

The *Vorwarts* considers the French reply has advanced the discussion.

Herr Strösemann's organ, *Die Zeit*, says in the reply the possibility of negotiations with France.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 19th.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the left Cartel the Socialists announced that they had decided to withdraw support from M. Painlevé. But they are willing to support another Cartellist, who will carry out M. Herriot's programme.

Nevertheless M. Painlevé believes that he will be able to carry on with the help of the republican elements, who are behind him regarding Morocco.

DEVELOPING RUSSIA.

SOVIET GRANTS CONCESSION TO DUTCH.

MOSCOW, June 19th.

The Moscow Government has ratified the concession granted to a Dutch agricultural syndicate. The concessionaires are given the right to exploit 1200 desiatines at Melitopol, in the district of Ekaterinoslav, for a term of 12 years.

A ROYAL BETHROTHAL.

ROME, June 19th.

The betrothal is announced of Princess Mafalda and Prince Philip of Hesse.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME.

NOTTS DEFEAT WORCESTER BY SEVEN WICKETS.

LONDON, June 18th.

Playing at Nottingham, Notts defeated Worcester by seven wickets. Worcester batted first, making 181, to which Williams contributed 55. Notts replied with 173, Root taking six wickets for 77 runs.

In their second innings Worcester made 110, of which Higgins scored 50. Staples took four wickets for 28 runs and Larwood three wickets for 19.

Notts, at their second attempt, scored 100 runs for the loss of three wickets.

LATEST CABLES.

GOOD PERFORMANCES.

LONDON, June 19th.

Yorkshire defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 136.

Altham, in the first innings, scored 240 (Waddington taking 7 for 96).

Yorkshire scored 379 for six wickets and declared (Stutchiff 121, Holmes 130, Robinson 108 not out, and Macaulay 71).

At their second attempt Glamorgan scored 197 (Macaulay 7 for 81).

Warwick defeated Leicestershire by 4 wickets.

Leicestershire made 183 (Howell 8 for 65) and 229 (Shipman 6, Astill 67).

Warwick made 148 and 245 for 6 wickets (Smith making 134).

Sussex defeated Gloucestershire by 5 wickets.

Gloucestershire made 251 (Smith 91). Tate taking 7 wickets for 66.

Sussex replied with 200 (Weinbley 60). Gloucestershire's second innings realized 93. Tate taking 6 wickets for 36.

Sussex, at their second venture, scored 145 for the loss of 5 wickets.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAWN TENNIS.

BRITISH PLAYERS VICTORIOUS AGAINST VISITORS.

LONDON, June 18th.

At Eastbourne, Britain beat America, winning 3 matches to 2.

Hendessley beat Wheatley, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

Gilbert beat Casey, 9-7, 9-7, 6-3.

WIN FOR LADIES.

Playing at Rochester in the international ladies' lawn tennis contest, Britain beat the Australian Wimbledon team by 5 matches to 3.

BENEFICIAL PARASITES.

LONDON, June 18th.

Lord Buxton presided at the meeting of the Imperial Entomological Conference, which proved very successful.

He said he hoped it would meet again in 1930, and recommended periodical meetings of the dominions and colonial experts at a convenient centre. Groups of planters and farmers should out of self-interest engage entomologists.

The Conference accepted in principle that the Imperial Bureau of Entomology should arrange for the export of beneficial parasites to the overseas governments, and approved an annual expenditure of £1,440 on this.

ABE MITCHELL VICTORIOUS.

WINS NORTH PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LYTHAM, ST. ANNES, (Lancs), June 18th.

The Northern professional golf championship, which is most interesting in view of the proximity of the open championship was won by Abe Mitchell, with a score of 305 for seventy-two holes.

His first round of seventy-one was a course record. All the leading professionals were engaged.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 18th.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Merchant Shipping Bill, which have already been passed by the House of Lords.

OBITUARY.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

The death has occurred of Senator La Follette, who was a candidate at the last Presidential election.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Senator La Follette's death resulted from heart failure, induced by his general breakdown of health through bronchial asthma.

(Born in Wisconsin in June 1855, the late Senator Robert Marion La Follette was just 70 years of age. Taking up the study of the Law, he was admitted to the U.S. Bar in 1880, and was District Attorney of Dane County from then until 1884. He entered Congress in 1885, and was a member up to 1891, and took a prominent part in framing the McKinley Bill. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He was Governor of Wisconsin for various terms, and was elected a U.S. Senator in 1905.

In 1908 he received 25 votes for Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. Later he took up Labor interests, and in the election last year opposed both Democrats and Republicans.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 19th.

In the House of Commons, answering a question "What is the British Government going to do?" in the course of the debate initiated by the Labourite, Mr. Trevelyan, on the situation in China, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that in common with the other Powers interested, the British Government would protect the life and property of British subjects in China and would hold the Chinese Government responsible for all injuries and damage wantonly inflicted on either British subjects or British property. There could be no weakness and hesitation. It was the fundamental duty of every British Government, which any British Government must discharge. It was not a remedy for the situation, but a necessity for the outrages which had occurred.

MR. GEORGE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of the Shanghai debate, said he hoped that all the interests of China would be represented at the Conference. He declared that there was not a single Chinese on the Shanghai Municipality, although the richest taxpayers were Chinese. He declared that the use America made of the Boxer Indemnity, though well-intentioned, had disastrous effects in educating young Chinese in Western ideas and sending them back with nothing to do that was adequate to the education they had acquired. Consequently, they were apt to become leaders in the discontent. He demanded that we should not get entangled in any isolated movement in China.

(Continued on next Column).

LATEST CABLES.

AMUNDSEN IS SAFE.

FAILED TO REACH POLE THROUGH LACK OF PETROL.

LONDON, June 19th.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs that Captain Amundsen failed to reach the Pole. He was forced to alight on a narrow strip of water owing to the exhaustion of his petrol, after traversing a little over half the distance between King's Bay and the Pole when the seaplanes became useless, through the ice closing in.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

FIRST GLAD TIDINGS.

NEW YORK, June 19th.

According to an unconfirmed report, a message has been received at Spitzbergen from Captain Roald Amundsen saying: "Am all right."

Capt. Amundsen has returned to Spitzbergen.

Information received here is to the effect that all six of the members of the Amundsen expedition have returned safely.

EARLIER CABLES.

WELCOME HOME.

OSLO, June 18th.

The Government has telegraphed to Amundsen: "Congratulations you and your brave companions on your wonderful journey. Welcome home."

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

MR. KELLOGG'S STATEMENT.

RESENTMENT AROUSED IN LATIN AMERICA.

BUENOS AIRES, June 18th.

The newspaper *La Prensa* considers that Mr. Kellogg's statement regarding Mexico is aggressive and opportune and based on ignorance of the internal affairs. The Latin American Union has issued a manifesto protesting against the statement by Mr. Kellogg, as too imperialistic and hostile to the Latin American countries.

DEBTS OF ITALY.

ROME WILLING TO ENTER INTO FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor De Martino, has notified Mr. Kellogg that Italy is willing to enter into formal negotiations with a view to funding her debt to America.

The State Department announces that the conversations regarding the Italian debt settlement will begin on June 25th.

OFFER TO BRITAIN.

ROME, June 18th.

The Italian Government has formally intimated to the British Government that it is ready to enter into definite conversations for a friendly arrangement concerning its debts.

"FIRM BUT GENEROUS."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald agreed that the position was not due to riot or to temporary disturbance, nor to the work of mere mischief-makers. He urged that a firm hand should be accompanied by a very generous understanding.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said:—Mr. Trevelyan has been good enough to make it plain that he did not criticise anything the Government has yet done, and that he was seeking inspiration only as to what the policy of the Government was in future. It is not, therefore, of any criticism of His Majesty's Government that I have to complain, or indeed to any such criticism that I have the right honourable gentleman's view of the situation was too much of a surface view, and that anyone who really knows the history of China and the facts of the situation will see that you must go far deeper than the right honourable gentleman did before you can get a true appreciation of that which is happening in China at the present time. Let me say at this point, and as a preliminary observation before I undertake any larger observations, that neither His Majesty's present Government, nor any British Government in the past, or to be formed will encourage evil conditions in the factories in China, or will fail to do its best to raise the level of the industrial conditions in China wherever its influence can be made to prevail. (Cheers.) I say now, in order that in the survey which I leave to the House, I will undertake that I may not be thought to undertake for a moment the evils existing in the industrial system in China, though I must not be taken as accepting every statement which the right honourable gentleman has read from the Chinese papers—what papers I do not know—or even his statement as regards the employment of child labour, as being the whole truth or a fair share of the truth. We all know that the conditions of labour are not what we would wish them to be, and no British Government, this or any other, will be lacking in its duty or lacking in will to exercise its influence to improve it.

BRITAIN'S GREAT EFFORT.

May I just read one despatch which will appear in the White Paper that has been promised to the House? It is dated the Foreign Office, June 10th, and is addressed to Consul-General Barton, at Shanghai:—Sir—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that he has received Mr. Pratt's despatch of the 10th ultimo reporting his efforts to the introduction by the Shanghai Municipal Council of legislation on the lines of the recommendations contained in part three of the Report of the Child Labour Commission. Mr. Chamberlain has appreciated the active part taken in this matter by yourself and in your absence by Mr. Pratt, and he approves of the action reported in the above-mentioned despatch, and desires to be kept fully informed of all developments. In particular, he wishes to be informed of the steps that may be taken if the deadlock resulting from the absence of a quorum continues. The House will, therefore, I hope, take as the common ground of all of us that we desire to secure better conditions and to remove abuses, and that whatever British Government is in power its efforts will be directed to those ends. Having said so much, I beg the House to look at the large aspects of this problem. If you do not see the occurrences of the last few days in their proper perspective, you will never reach a just conclusion nor see wherein lies the real remedy for the present discontent. All of us will remember and will gratefully acknowledge the support which China rendered to the Allies during the war, and the part which she took with us in the common struggle. After the war there met at Washington that Conference to which Mr. Trevelyan referred. There were represented all the Great Powers having interests in China, and they met with the single-hearted desire to help China in the difficulties which she had to face. I beg the House to consider what those difficulties were. From our point of view, the work before us was part of a greater work of reconstruction which confronted every country, belligerent or non-belligerent, after the upheaval of the war, but in China the circumstances were of peculiar difficulty. It is difficult to our imagination to picture the vastness of China and her population, and the diversities which exist between province and province. China is not a country in the European sense. It is almost a continent. It is a congeries of nations not wholly amalgamated and with deep differences dividing its provinces. The political mind of China from the earliest days has been saturated in tradition. It drew its strength from its love, respect and reverence for its ancestors. Its institutions were centralised and autocratic. These institutions were weakening even before the war. In 1911, after the split between the North and the South of China, the old empire disappeared, and a revolutionary form of Republican Government was established, and from that time onwards the efforts of a vast party in China has been to make this revolutionary form of Republican Government a reality.

IMMENSITY OF TASK.

The task was one of incomparable difficulty. Owing to the untimely war of China, the loosening of attachment of one province to another, and owing to the ingrained traditionalism and semi-independence of the great provincial Governors who administer the local government in large parts of the territory, it was a task which even in the best of circumstances must have tried the stamens of any country, and it was all complicated

by the disturbing effect of the impact of Western ideas on an ancient Eastern civilisation, where they fermented like new wines in old bottles, and to all this complication you have to add the growth of standing armies and military forces which have come to escape altogether the control of the Central Government, and who represent the conflicting forces often involving chaos in civil war. Is it surprising that in these circumstances—and China is passing through a period of trouble—that in the short time that has elapsed it has not been resolved? It was in circumstances of this kind that the Washington Conference met, and it met with the genuine desire to help China over the difficulties with which she was confronted, and with a genuine desire to prevent the rivalries of Western nations from interfering with Chinese progress or prejudicing national development. It is something that I think that the Conference laid the basis of peace in the Pacific, or that it resulted in engagements among the great Western Powers and Japan. In all cases "and Japan." I used the phrase Western Powers, but I hasten to say all the great Powers interested in China, and none is more interested than Japan in engagements to prevent an encroachment on Chinese sovereignty, and that it resulted in an undertaking to consider the reform of the Customs with a view to providing China with greater revenue for the purpose of Chinese developments. Is it nothing that it resulted in an undertaking to investigate the working of the extra-territorial system? I think that was a real advance.

DISAPPOINTING RESULTS.

At any rate, it was a real guarantee that the foreign Powers mainly concerned in China would not endeavour to exploit China for their individual interests, but would endeavour to help China in her own development. I frankly admit that we have not gathered all the fruit we had hoped for as a result. If China has not gathered it, of course, we have not gathered it. Our interest is in the peaceful development of China, and in nothing else. I frankly admit that we have not gathered all the fruits for which we had hoped, but if you seek a reason for that it is not where the right honourable member opposite would find it, in a real dose of original sin, which affects all his countrymen, except himself, but in the complexity of the situation which we have had to deal in the transitional character of the Chinese development at this moment, and in the internal conditions which have hampered and prevented the full development of the hopes and reforms contemplated in Washington.

AN APPEAL TO CHINA.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said, I need hardly say that I recognise the anxiety the House have in the discussion of this subject. I also desire to recognise the spirit of concord and general agreement which has prevailed during the discussion and the help which Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George have given the Government.

I hope I may assume that they represent their followers. They generally do in this House, and I should be the last to suggest that the Leader of the Opposition does not represent his followers.

Whatever may be said about factory conditions in Shanghai, I beg my fellow countrymen to remember that the mills, owned by our fellow countrymen in Shanghai, stand in the first flight—and when I say that I express facts moderately—and that those mills have adopted a resolution agreeing to regulations limiting the employment of child labour. I am confident that we can count upon the help of our fellow countrymen there to improve conditions of labour there to any it is the echo of what I want to say—it is the echo of what I want to say.

One other thing I want to say—it is the echo of what I want to say. I should more desire than to find a person or group of persons, who can speak in the name of United China. When China co-operates with those who wish to help her, by healing her own wounds by ending civil war and by constituting a firm Government, I am sure that the relations of China with the rest of the world will rapidly improve and that she will be in a fair way to realise her aspirations.

COURT MARTIAL.

SOLDIER PLEADS GUILTY TO DESERTION.

At a District Court Martial held at Murray Barracks yesterday, Private E. S. Webb, of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, pleaded guilty to a charge of desertion and with stealing three revolvers. The accused had gone to Canton and was arrested there on May 18th by a Shan police officer.

Major Paxon presided over the court which also included Capt. O'Leary 2/5th Punjab Regiment, and Lieut. Cottier, Royal Artillery, whilst Lieut. A. E. Cottam, M.C., prosecuted.

The prosecution stated that the accused had several minor charges against him previously, and on 26th January, 1925, he had been sentenced to 120 days' detention and fined £12/10/10 for desertion and losing his equipment. As the accused pleaded guilty to the present charge, it was necessary to detail the events which led up to his arrest in Canton, where the three revolvers were found in his possession.

Asked whether he wished to address the Court or whether he had any witnesses to call, the accused replied in the negative.

The sentence of the Court will be promulgated in due course.



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THE QUEEN AT WEMBLEY.

A SURPRISE VISIT.

Heavy clouds were overhead and rain was falling at Wembley on May 20th when at half-past ten the Queen arrived to the complete surprise of exhibitors and visitors. Her Majesty's intention had not been announced, but at the Baglan Gardens gate Sir Travers Clarke and other exhibition officials were assembled to receive her. Lady Amphil, Lady Mary Trefusis, and Mr. Harry Verney were in attendance. The Queen, wearing a costume of navy-blue, O'Connell silk, and navy-blue hat trimmed with leaves of old-rose colour. In the journey made in the Royal railodok car through the grounds to the Australian Pavilion her Majesty noticed the improvements effected in the lay-out of the gardens and the decorations.

Within the Pavilion the Queen watched for some time a demonstration of Australian sheep-shearing. "Freda," the mechanical cow, which so amused the Prince of Wales last year, amused the Queen, and she endeavoured to tell the Queen that she now had a calf. Her Majesty laughed heartily, then passed on her way, by views of the Australian vineyards and exhibits of tortoiseshell, pearl products, jewellery, silk, and furs to the bush saw mill and the picturesque bush scene in which live birds are flying about. Her Majesty declared that the Australian Pavilion was greatly improved since last year and was much more attractive.

From Australia progress was made to Southern Rhodesia, and then after a brief stay to Malaya, where are new dioramas representing the high forest and a mangrove swamp. In this pavilion the Queen bought a fighting quail's cage and a number of fans and baskets, and stayed to watch the native women weaving. The village headman was presented. A tour of the three Canadian pavilions followed, and her Majesty's quick eye immediately detected the principal new features. The exhibits had entirely changed from last year, and her Majesty remarked that they were even more interesting. Mr. A. W. Toynbee, the Canadian Exhibition Commissioner, received the Queen in the main Canadian building, where at the model of the Prince of Wales in butter she laughingly approved the likeness.

Fortune favoured in the matter of weather, the cloudy morning giving place to brilliant sunshine and warmth. As news of the Royal visit spread greetings were waved to her Majesty by increasing numbers of holiday makers wherever she was seen. Children secured the whole Exhibition in their determination not to suffer disappointment. Her Majesty lunched at the Garden Club, there entertaining a small party.

Passing in the railodok car through the Amusements Park without stopping, the Queen alighted at the Hongkong Pavilion, and was received by Sir Robert Ho Tung, in picturesque native costume, and Mr. Hallifax, the Commissioner. There she purchased some pretty artificial flower souvenirs, three brilliant coloured hand-made dolls, some green pendants, and silver charms. Next a detailed inspection was made of the silk-worm exhibit, where Lady Ho Tung was presented. In the Ceylon Pavilion the Queen stayed longer, studying the jewellery. Miss Pamela Bois, daughter of Sir Stanley Bois, presented a beautiful bouquet. The High Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. J. S. Smits), Mrs. Smits, and the Exhibition Commissioner (Captain Lane) received her Majesty at the South African Pavilion, where she took a seat at the exhibit of the diamond producers, and asked a number of questions of an expert in diamond mining, who explained and demonstrated the sifting and other processes.

The tour of the Exhibition lasted nearly seven hours. Tea was taken in the South African Pavilion, and then followed a surprise. The film showing the tour of the Prince of Wales in South Africa had arrived in London, and during the day was brought to Wembley to be shown at her Majesty at the South African Cinema. It depicted the arrival scenes which greeted the Prince of Wales in Cape Town, and a number of other interesting incidents, which the Queen followed with the closest attention.

THE FIRST COURT.


THE QUEEN'S LOVELY DRESS.

The King and Queen held at Buckingham Palace their first Court of the season on May 21st and it would be difficult to imagine a scene of greater animation and brilliancy than that which the well-filled State Rooms presented. Many among the dresses worn were magnificent, and as there was a very large attendance in the diplomatic circle numbers of foreign uniforms and decorations added a touch of strong and variegated colour. The gems worn by ladies attending the Court sparkled under the lights. There was the element of old-time picturesqueness in the historic uniforms of his Majesty's Body-guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms and of the Yeomen of the Guard, detachments of whom were on duty in the State Rooms. Troopers of the Household Cavalry lined the Grand Staircase.

From an early hour of the evening people thronged the different entrances to the Palace in order to get a view of the debutantes and others. The first Court is always mainly diplomatic and official. Altogether there were just over one thousand guests. Presentations in the Diplomatic Circle were particularly heavy.

The members of the Royal family who took part in the stately procession from the White Drawing Room, with which these functions open, in addition to the King and Queen, were Princess Beatrice, Lady Maud Carnegie (with whom was Lord Carnegie), Princess Helena Victoria, the Marquis and Marchioness of Cambridge, and Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten.

Their Majesties entered the drawing-room just before 9.30, and the Great Officers of the Household at once headed the procession to the Throne Room. The Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Household, and practically all the principal officials of the Household and (Continued on next column).



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of the Lord Chamberlain's Department were on duty, many of them carrying their wands of office. The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief the Life Guards. The Queen was splendidly attired in a gown of soft silver tissue, embroidered with silver and diamonds. The train was of Indian silver and jewelled brocade, the ornamentation taking the form of lilies wrought in jewels. The dress was lined with cloth-of-silver. Her Majesty wore a diamond crown, in the centre of which was the Koh-i-Noor, and across her breast was the broad blue Riband of the Garter. Her Majesty's chief ornaments were diamonds, and she paid compliment to the Overseas Dominions by wearing the Lesser African Stars as well as the Koh-i-Noor. When the procession reached the Throne Room, an orchestral band supplied by the Guards played the National Anthem in the Music Gallery.

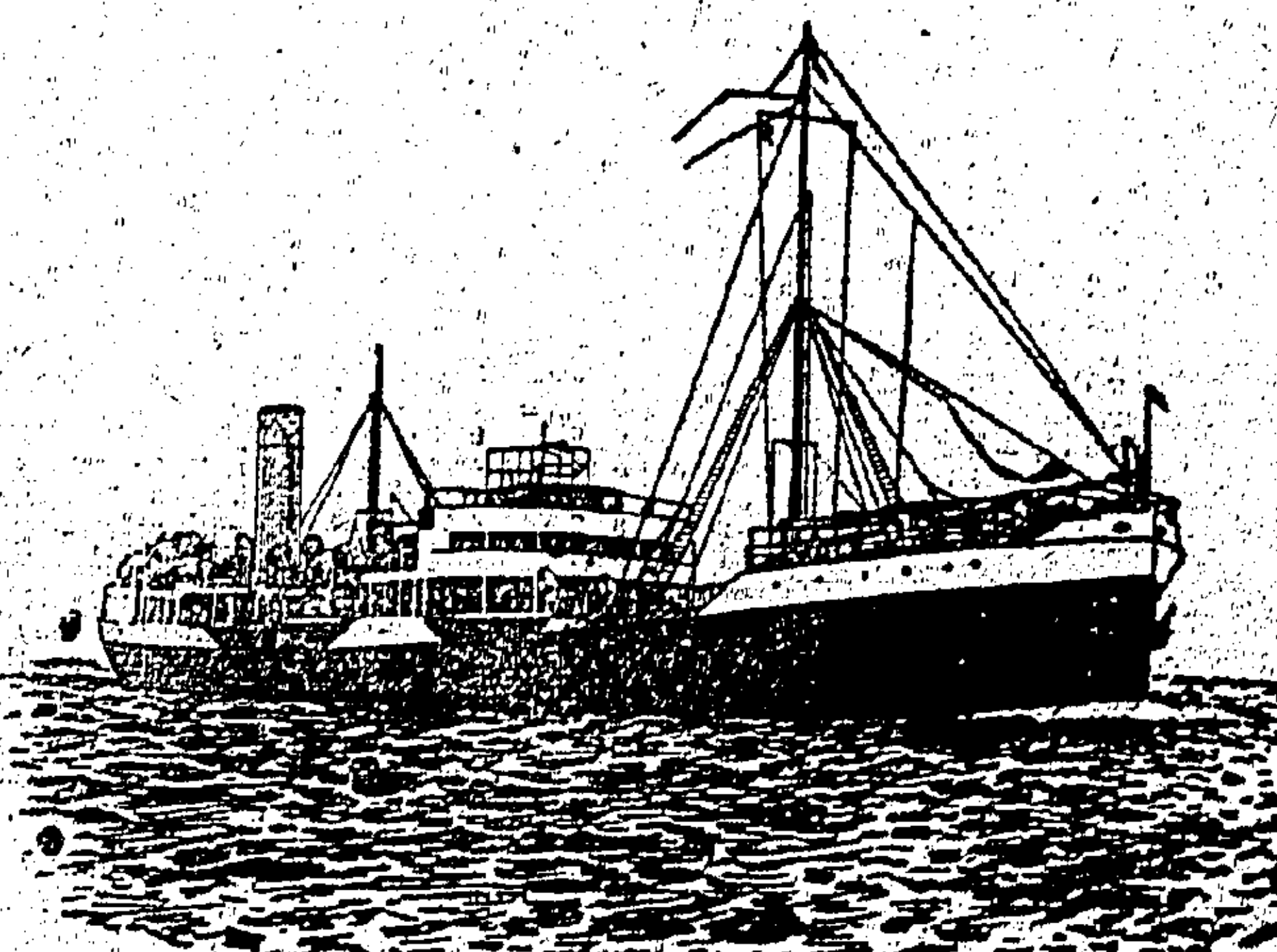
Presentations in the diplomatic circle came first, the chief representatives of each Embassy and Legation standing near to their Majesties while the members of their respective nationalities went past. The Lord Chamberlain announced the names. Presentations in the official circle followed, and those in the general circle came last. At the close of these, the procession was reformed and passed back again to the White Drawing Room. Supper was served to the guests in five of the State rooms, all of which had been artistically decorated with flowers of the occasion, under the direction of Sir Derek Keppel, the Master of the Household.

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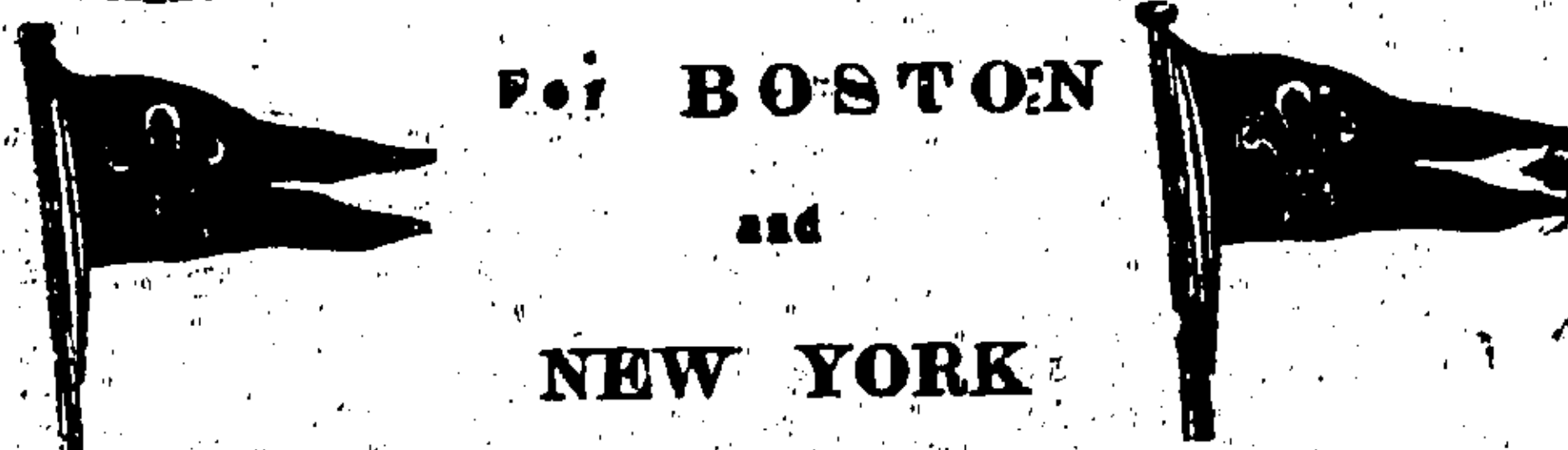
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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June, Noon	Marseilles & London
"MERZAPUR"	6,715	2nd July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"NAGPORE"	5,353	7th July	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,057	11th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	8,965	11th July	Mars, London, Antwerp & Rail
"LAHORE"	5,252	21st July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MANTUA"	10,903	25th July	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,636	8th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHGAR"	9,006	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	5,513	22nd Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KARNATAKA"	10,277	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"KEYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,057	19th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KARNATAKA"	9,133	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,636	15th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	5,513	29th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KARNATAKA"	9,133	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,903	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MOOREA"	10,911	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMA"	5,015	14th July	do
"TAKLAWA"	7,336	23rd July	do
"TAKLAWA"	7,336	24th July	do

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th July	(Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Aug.	do
"TANDA"	5,959	2nd Sept.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do
"TANDA"	5,959	2nd Dec.	do

The K. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haikow, Cebu, Kolambogaw, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports on route at independent charges.
The P. & O. S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	9,019	31st June, D.L.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"GHARINDA"	5,308	14th July	Amoy
"TAKLAWA"	10,903	28th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKLAWA"	7,336	5th July	Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,006	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,636	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe
"TAKLAWA"	7,336	11th July	Kobe
"SICILIA"	5,513	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	24th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"KEYBER"	9,114	7th Aug.	do
"TANDA"	5,959	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KARNATAKA"	10,277	21st Aug.	Shanghai
"DELTA"	8,057	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARNATAKA"	9,133	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKLAWA"	7,336	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,636	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARNATAKA"	9,133	2nd Oct.	do
"SICILIA"	5,513	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,903	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,057	7th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	5,959	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MOOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Nov.	do
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	12th Dec.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Baggage must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 34 in. x 24 in. x 18 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cantonment Road, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers** having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Heat in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"HAIKING"	Capt. W. B. Turnbull	Tuesday, 23rd June, at 1 p.m.
"HAIKING"	A. H. Stewart	Friday, 26th June, at 4 p.m.
"HAIKING"	Capt. E. H. Walker	Tuesday, 30th June, at 1 p.m.

*Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Return Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Fuchow Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAIKING" "HAIKING" and "HAIKING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

(General Managers)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departures
ANTUNG & NEWCHANG	"CHEILU"	On 20th June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 21st June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 22nd June, Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th June, 2 p.m.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departures
HANKOW & HAIKOW	"CHUNGKING"	On 24th June, 3 p.m.
HOLHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHINHUA"	On 25th June, Noon
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHEUI"	On 27th June, D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 28th June, 2 p.m.
WEIHOW, WET, OUEFOO & TIENHIN	"HUIHONG"	On 30th June, 4 p.m.
HOLHOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 4th July, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 5th July, 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 7th July, Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ship with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.**BANGKOK LINE**—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 22. Agents. CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

[4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE"**

Will sail on her maiden voyage during July

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Through Bills of Lading issued to ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TANGANYIKA PORTS.THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailing Subject to Alteration)For Freight and Passage, apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Tel. C. 35. Agents. [16]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... Sails 28th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMES).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALI ITALIAN, ADEIATICO, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
\$66.**NEXT SAILINGS**OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
S.S. "FUMES-L" ... Sails 10th July
S.S. "NUMIDIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 12th July
S.S. "ESQUILLO" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Aug.
S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 15th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 28th June
S.S. "ESQUILLO" ... Sails 31st Aug.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMSUNI" ... Sails about 31st May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1025. Agents. [17]

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	From Amoy, Hongkong and Shanghai for Japan	From Amoy, Hongkong and Shanghai for Japan
PORTUGES	—	—	23rd June, 1925
ANGKOR	—	—	7th July
COMPAGNE	—	23rd May, 1925	21st July
ANGERS	—	24th June	4th Aug.
PAUL LEBON	—	19th June	18th Aug.
ANDRE LEBON	—	2nd July	1st Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)
A. Class (1st Class) ... \$5.00 on 1st. B. Class (1st Class) ... \$3.50 on 1st.
SPECIAL (2nd) ... \$2.00 on 1st. C. Class (2nd) ... \$1.50 on 1st.

Through Tickets to London, and Landing Taxes at Europe

Accommodation reserved in the Train to Marseilles

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Class B)

S.S. "HAIKING" ... leaving for HAYRE, ANTWERP

S.S. "SI-KIANG" ... from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE to and from Hongkong via Swatow, leaving about 22nd June.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to— **MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.**

Telephone Central 740. Agents. 2, Quai de Commerce. COGNAC—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [18]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

The transmission of Radio Telegrams to Canton has been resumed.

Wireless Communication with Swatow is resumed, but messages are subject to delay.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	Empress of Asia	21st June
SALON	Sikang	21st June
SEATTLE	Peking	22nd June
JAPAN	Tango Maru	23rd June
JAPAN	Tyosander	24th June
SEATTLE	Easton Maru	25th June
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	St. Albans	6th July

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow and Pakhoi	Yue Ying Wa	Saturday, 20th, 8.30 A.M.
Foochow	Tai Lee	8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via	Hakusan Maru	Reg. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Marseilles—due Marseilles 20th July		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa	Argus Maru	10.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Unalaka	12.30 P.M.
Port Bayard	Sun Li	3.30 P.M.
Saigon	Yuan Lee	4.00 P.M.
Hokow Quinhon and Tourans	Fjeldstrom	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Talamba	5.00 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kalgan	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Lozan Maru	9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Tulshing	Monday, 22nd, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow	King Yuan	1.30 P.M.
Sandakan	Hinsang	3.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangas	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Pre. Adams	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ching	Tuesday, 23rd, Noon
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th July	Portos	Registration Letters 1.45 P.M.
Amoy	Fookang	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 5th July	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 24th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow	Soochow	12.30 P.M.
Manila	Yuenang	1.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 18th July	Empress of Asia	Thursday, 25th, 9.15 A.M.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Ohishia	10.00 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Kai Sang	Parcels 25th, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Friday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Anka	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th July	Malva	Parcels 27th, 5.45 A.M.
Hohow	Chinua	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kwangtung	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Katori Maru	Tuesday, 30th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 30th July	Tetras	Registration Letters 2.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 19th, 1925.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,130
Credit, 4 months' sight	1,230
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	55 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	15 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	15 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	15 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	15 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	135 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	111 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	134 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	nom.
ON RAIPUR.—	
On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	81 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	8.57
GOLD LUMP, 100 fine, per tael	47.20
BAR SILVER, per oz.	31 11/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$38,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.	Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	W. L. Patterson, Esq.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.	J. A. Thomson, Esq.
W. H. Ball, Esq.	A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.	T. G. Weill, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. E. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted on the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT AT CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. H. BARLOW, Esq., C. of Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January 1925. [26]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1883.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [20]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1894.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsenke, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinnan, Shinchiku, Taihu, Tainan, Takow, Tamui, Tokyo, Aki.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Peking, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1925. [22]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

For the MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

J. B. BOSS, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [23]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 66 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 38,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 58,647,262.64

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 66 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Fr. 75,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: Fr. 38,400,000.00

Reserve Fund: Fr. 58,647,262.64

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 66 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Fr. 75,000,000.00

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Head Office: 66 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Fr. 75,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: Fr. 38,400,000.00

Reserve Fund: Fr. 58,647,262.64

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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